P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS OLD.
The only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION
Rs. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,755—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY, Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th October, 1899

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	28th Oct.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th ,,
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	18th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 158.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
*MARIA VALERIE.	A. Fellner	4,235	18th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	22nd Nov., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 23, 1899.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road,
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 24th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 28th October, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons on or about 28th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 28th October.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
ANNAM	6,300	Lecoispellier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	Durrande.	15th Nov., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL :—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail on
SULTAN	2,884	Bohnsack	27th Oct.

taking cargo and passengers for Mombassa, Tonga, Daressalam, Zanzibar and all ports South of Zanzibar upto Delagoa Bay.

This Line also issue First, Second, Third Class and deck through tickets to EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA & SOUTHAMPTON, in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 4th Oct., 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

SPORTING GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

EXPRESS RIFLES.

COLT'S MAGAZINE RIFLES.

WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

MARTINI-MITFORD SPORTING RIFLES.

LEE-METFORD MAGAZINE, SPORTING RIFLES AND CARBINES.

ANSON & DEELEY'S HAMMERLESS GUNS.

TREACHER & CO.'S KEEPER GUNS,

and others in great variety.

THE NEW MAUSER PISTOL.

REVOLVERS IN GREAT VARIETY.

ELEY'S "FIELD" LOADED CARTRIDGES.

Loaded with Schultze's Powder without Extra Charge.

ELEY'S RIFLE AND REVOLVER CARTRIDGES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler, Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Boilers and Pipes.
,, The United States Metallic Packing Company.
,, Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
,, The Meldrum Patent Furnace, for burning Coke Dust, Pan Breeze, Anthracite, Coal Dust, Ash Pit Refuse, &c. Over 2,000 in use.

The Titan Sprinkler, the most sensitive Sprinkler on the Market.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
PEKOE	,,	0	14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	,,	0	12
SOUCHONG	,,	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road.
KARACHI : Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cail Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators; Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice an moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "SALAZIE," from COLOMBO, the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo, in the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 6. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1899.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "AUSTRALIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise, none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 23rd October, 1899.

PRINTING PRESS.

WANTED an ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT for the N.-W. Railway Press, must be a well educated man with practical knowledge of Machinery and Printing. Salary, commencing at Rs. 160, per mensem, rising to Rs. 250, with good prospects for a steady man.

Address, Examiner of Accounts, N.-W. Railway, Lahore. Applications will be considered up to MONDAY, 13th November, 1899.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., LTD.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 27th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on THURSDAY, the 9th November, 1899, at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following Business, viz.:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1899.

2nd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1899-1900, and to fix their remuneration.

4th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.,
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 24th October, to 9th November, 1899, both days inclusive.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to over

9 MILLIONS STERLING.

GLIMPSES OF THE EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT ! ! !

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO.,
145-1, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE AND CO.
GOVT. AUCTIONEERS, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF Old Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron, Copper, Rope, Steel, Brass, Zinc Old Cases, Bars Crow, Old Fire Engine, Old Vertical Boiler, 10 H.-P., Files, Sewing Machines, Leather, Paulins, &c. &c.

By order of the Ordnance Officer in charge, Arsenal, Bombay, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., at the Palisaded open square premises, situated in Fort, near the Port Trust Offices, and on the north of the Mint, the above-mentioned and other articles too numerous to detail, in small lots to meet the convenience of purchasers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & CO.

Bombay, 21st October, 1899.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINING STOCK IN TRADE OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES, &c. &c., WELL WORTH ATTENTION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Adamally and Sons, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., on each day, at No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, (opposite to the old Oriental Bank), consisting large vases and jars, wall plates, bowls, tea sets, travelling cases, plates, buttons, solitaires, silk embroidered folding screens, beaded door curtains, window chicks, wall screens, inlaid, work panels, dish and plate mats, fancy lanterns, umbrellas, ivory puzzles, cigar cases, inkstands, paper cutters, shoe horns, napkin rings, punkhas, fans, laquered ware boxes, caskets, teapoys, work table, Japanese trays, toys, shop shelvings, tables, chairs, cupboards, show cases, and sundry other articles.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th October, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Ld., NEW DEPARTMENT.—Now on VIEW, Works by Great Artists, viz.:—Rosa Bonheur, Meissonier, Leon Moran, Alma Tadema, Leighton, Dendy Sadler, Paton, etc., etc.

EK DAM ! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OUR NEW SEASON'S SILK TIES have arrived. Every variety in Made-up Bows, Club Silk Ties for tying in Bow—Bandanna Handkerchief Scarfs, Rich Silk Wide End Scarfs. Early inspection invited ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

ON VIEW.—Late Mr. Ahmedbhoy Lalak's Valuable Furniture, glass and Crockeryware, (repeated), Rifle, Revolver, Carriages, Horses, Plants, &c., at Sir Tharia Topun's Bungalow, No. 91, Parel Road.

ON VIEW.—Mr E. Schoen's Valuable Furniture, etc., at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, opposite Dr. K. N. Dhadurjee's Bungalow, to be SOLD on 26th inst.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

WANTED, TRAINED COMPOSITORS for the Government Central Press. Earnings liberal. Apply at once to SUPERINTENDENT.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT MACHINIST, for the Government Central Press, possessing practical knowledge of printing and Binding, Machines and Presses. Apply with copies of testimonials, to SUPERINTENDENT.

WANTED, EFFICIENT EXAMINERS for the Government Central Press, capable of passing work finally on Machines and Presses. Apply with copies of testimonials, to SUPERINTENDENT.

WANTED, a SMART HINDU or GOANESE CLERK, with good handwriting, for temporary work. Salary Rs. 15 per month. Apply sharp, "L. M.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, AGENTS to Proceed Up-country to Purchase Cotton for a FIRM of Mill Owners and Exporters. None need Apply who have not had previous experience of Up-country Markets. Apply No. "107" care of this Paper.

WANTED a MESSMAN for R. A. Officers' Mess, Kirkee, apply in first place with copies of testimonials to Secretary, R. A. MESS, Kirkee.

NEW FLANNEL SUITINGS, for Gentlemen, latest styles and designs, tropical weight, Rs. 32 and Rs. 40 per suit; Revised prices, Rs. 30 a Rs. 36. WHITE AWAY LAIDLAW & Co., Bombay.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is a first class European Hotel, occupying the highest and central position, commanding extensive view. OPEN for VISITORS.

FOUCHE & Co.—PRIVATE DETECTIVES under EUROPEANS only. Undertake every kind of detective and secret enquiry work:—(1), Divorce proceedings initiated. (2) Applications, Petitions or Memorials prepared and typed ready for transmission. (3) Houses and estates purchased and sold. (4) Missing friends traced. (5) Debts collected, Loans negotiated. (6) Partnerships arranged. (7) Persons watched. (8) The interests of the non-official classes watched, and abuses in administration brought to the notice of the constituted authorities in India and in England. Head Office,—No. 1, Main Street, Poona.

RECEIVED, English Concertinas, expressly made to our order in London. In case complete, Rs. 60 to Rs. 180.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS AND MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches, in all sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical Boxes of every description thoroughly overhauled, repaired, cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in thorough repair and overhauled by experienced and trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching and carefully packed. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. No 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager 'Bombay Gazette' Steam Press.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 7, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette";
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vöslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

WHEN BUYING
COGNAC BRANDY,
ASK FOR
DENIS MOUNIE'S
One of the
FINEST
shipped in Cases.
! NONE BETTER !
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d., and 11s, per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional,) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 5. "FEMALE'S FRIEND" a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

RECEIVED Musical Plates, Decanters, Tumblers, Glasses, Dishes, Lamps, etc.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to any one who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdall C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

For fully illustrated catalogues, apply to the Sole-Agents:—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY.

Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs STEPHENS and SONS' Stables.)

(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. ●Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent, 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1898.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.......................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE;

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

51, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tentsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description or tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES:
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should send for particulars of the
ORIENTAL'S
LIFE POLICY.
THE
Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,50,00,000.
Claims Paid Over
NINETY LACS,
Since the Company was Established in 1874.

As the Expenses of Management are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, the "Oriental" can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Moderate Premiums
Unquestionable Security,
Liberal Surrender Values
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee.
Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	" 4½
Third do	" 2 4

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is has follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 1
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

APPLICANTS for DECK PASSAGES to ALL PORTS of EAST AFRICA have to submit permits of the Protector of Emigrants Office when tickets will be granted.

Applicants for tickets SOUTH of ZANZIBAR and up to DELAGOA BAY have besides to produce certificates of domicile or safe conduct papers of the respective African authorities.

Applicants for tickets beyond DELAGOA BAY up to CAPE TOWN or beyond have to PRODUCE PASS PORTS of the GOVERNMENTS of BOMBAY, MADRAS or CALCUTTA.

PASS PORTS of the PORTUGUESE CONSULATES in India will not be admitted.

All certificates of Domicile, safe conduct papers and Indian Government pass ports will have to be legalised by the Portuguese Consul General at Zanzibar.

F. HEYER,
Agent, German East Africa Line.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LD.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 27th November, 1899, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES required for 12 months commencing from 1st January 1900:—

I.—Miscellaneous Stores of Country produce.
II.—Oils, Wastes and Tallow.
III.—Stationery.
IV.—Uniform Clothing.

2.—Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for items I and II; from the Auditor, Dharwar, for item III, and from the Traffic Manager, Dharwar, for item IV, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3.—The Company's specification and conditions under which the Contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderers' Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the respective officers concerned.

4.—Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway Company, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed,
"Tenders for Country Stores,"
"Tenders for Oils, etc."
"Tenders for Stationery,"
"Tenders for Clothing,"
as the case may be.

5.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 17th October, 1899.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWAR or PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in Form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwar Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay, or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwar.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgani or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent should be communicated with by telegram.

6. The attention of Heads of offices is invited to Government Resolution, General Department, No. 4492-P dated 17th July, 1899, with reference to Government servants proceeding to Mahableshwar or Panchgani on duty.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.
Bombay, 10th, October, 1899.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

AYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH URT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of us other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage 4. To be had at this Office.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 57m. Sun sets, 5h. 31m. High water, 2-34m., 2-20a. Low water, 8-29m., 7-58a.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 4-45.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.—It is stated that Mr. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, intends to proceed to Mahableshwar on leave for a few days.

CORPORATION ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY.—There is some talk of arranging to present an address to Lord Curzon from the Municipal Corporation during his visit to Bombay early next month.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Nankin, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, the 25th instant.—Supplemental mails for Mauritius, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Wednesday, the 25th inst.

CRICKET.—On Sunday a cricket match was played between the B. H. C. C. and E. M. C. C., and resulted in a draw. Mr. F. H. Athalde bowled remarkably well for the E. M. C. C. and Mr. Pitale for B. H. C. C., the former capturing 9 wickets. Messrs. Byramji Khori and C. Pinto played a very steady game for the E. M. C. C.

CHURCH GATE RAILWAY STATION.—It is stated to be the intention of the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities to build a more commodious and substantial railway station instead of the present Church Gate Station. It will be built at a short distance from the existing site, nearly opposite the Bombay High Court.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A GIRL.—The case in which Alfred King, Regimental School-Master belonging to the Royal Artillery School at Colaba, is charged with assaulting Mary Fuzzle, a pupil under his care, was again called on for hearing yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. David Sealy, pleader, defended the accused. The girl Mary having been cross-examined by Mr. Sealy, further hearing of the case was adjourned.

INOCULATION MEETINGS.—At a public meeting of the Bal Vidwajjan Sabha held at Nana's Marathi School, Kandawadi, on Sunday last Mr. G. K. Kantak gave a lecture on "Inoculation." Dr. J. R. Murkute being in the chair.—On Sunday morning a meeting of the Bene-Israel Congregation was convened at the Prayer Hall at Jacob Circle. There was a large attendance. Lieut. W. C. Palœologus, District Officer, took the chair and Khan Saheb David Soloman addressed the meeting. Afterwards 40 persons were inoculated.

FOUND DROWNED.—The dead body of a Hindu man, name unknown, was, on Sunday afternoon, found floating on the surface of the water in a well on Kandawady Road, by a mendicant, who informed the police. The latter had the body removed from the well. The deceased appeared to be a Maratha of the labouring class and about forty years of age. The body was dressed in a bundi, pyran and dhotar, and was decomposed. Information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on the body of the deceased, yesterday, at Kandawady Road, when the jury returned an open verdict.

REPORTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Gunga Govind Muniram, a goldsmith, having his place of business at Khetwady Back Road, reported to the police yesterday morning that three persons named Kondaji Kaloo, Shivram Narayen, and Velji Kutchra rushed into his shop with sticks in their hands on the previous evening and after damaging several articles in the house and threatening the complainant, carried away a small wooden box, containing property of the value of Rs. 454. While the thieves were leaving the place, the complainant raised an alarm and they were secured by some townspeople. The box was recovered intact. The accused, it is alleged, were at the time under the influence of liquor. The three accused were charged before Mr. Spencer with robbery. The case was remanded.

DROWNED IN A CISTERN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Babcola Tank Road, regarding the death of Mochaol Bibi, a Mahomedan girl, aged about six years. The deceased resided with her parents in a compound on the Babcola Tank Road. About 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the girl was seen playing about the compound, and about an hour and a half afterwards, she was found lying naked in the cistern at the back of the house. She was removed from the water and immediately conveyed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital, where on arrival she was found to be dead and her body was brought home. The girl, it was stated, used to go frequently to the cistern to wash her hands and feet, and it was evident that she must have been drowned while attempting to bathe in the cistern. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SALE OF GRASS OF SEVENTY-TWO VILLAGES.—In pursuance of the notification issued by Mr. Lindorpho Pinto Barbosa, the Administrator of the Nagar Haveli District in Damaun, the uncut grass grown on the unoccupied lands and in the forest cuttings in seventy-two villages of the District were put up for sale by public auction at Silvasa before the Administrator on the 17th, 18th and 19th instants. On each of these three days, Mr. Diogenes Mascarenhas, the wealthy proprietor of eight villages in Damaun, became the highest bidder and purchaser of the grass of different villages, on the first day at Rs. 10-13-0 per 1,000 bundles, on the second day at Rs. 12-8-0, and on the third day at Rs. 6-5-0. The remarkable difference between the prices obtained on the first two days and the third day, was owing to the fact that on the first two days there was keen competition between Mr. Mascarenhas, and Mr. John McCool of the firm of Messrs. White McCool and Co., of Bombay, who was bidding at the sale, whereas on the 3rd day he was absent and Mr. Mascarenhas succeeded, without any competition, in becoming a purchaser at a cheap rate. After the sale had commenced on the first day, Mr. Doolubh Ruttonji, a trader of Damaun, presented to the Administrator a petition in the Gujrati language, which was most difficult to be interpreted to the Administrator owing to its being replete with figures of speech and philosophic ideas quite remote from its prayer, viz., a request not to sell the grass, but to preserve it for the future use of the innumerable cattle of the districts of Damaun and Nagar Haveli. As customary the sales are subject to their being confirmed by His Excellency the Governor-General of Goa, and it is intended by some of the people of the two districts to request His Excellency not to confirm the sales, but to preserve the grass for feeding the cattle or at least to impose a condition on the purchaser not to convey or sell it outside the two districts.

LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI S. AND W. COMPANY.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon, at its offices, Fort, Mr. Eknath D. Khote presiding. The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June last was approved and adopted.

Your directors regret to observe that the operations of your mill for the past year have resulted in a loss of Rs. 35,630-12-2 as shown in the statement of profit and loss account;—deducting from the above amount of loss, the sum of Rs. 559-15-9, being balance of profit of the previous year, there remains a nett loss of Rs. 35,070-12-5. Your directors deem it advisable to transfer from the reserve fund the sum of Rs. 55,500 to the credit of the profit and loss account and to write off the above nett loss of Rs. 35,070-12-5, will leave the sum of Rs. 20,429-3-7 to the credit of the latter account. The secretaries, treasurers, and agents have voluntarily given up Rs. 10,000 out of their commission and this will bring up the disposable balance to Rs. 30,429-3-7. Your directors recommend that from this amount a dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share should be declared for the year ended on 30th June last, absorbing Rs. 30,000 and leaving a balance of Rs. 429-3-7 to be carried over to next year's account. With a view to keep your property up-to-date, both as regards its working efficiency and productive capacity your directors have sanctioned material additions to and replacement in the machinery. It is hoped that when these are completed, which will be very shortly, your directors will be able to affect a substantial reduction in the cost of production. The mill buildings, machinery, and stock of cotton, yarn, &c., of your company are insured for Rs. 20,62,800. Two of your directors, Messrs. Khimji Bodani and Gokuldas Tejpal retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

Resolutions were passed giving effect to the various recommendations made by the directors. Messrs. Khimji Bodani and Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal were re-elected directors, and Messrs. Shamji Ranchod and R. J. Joshi were appointed auditors for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman, terminated the proceedings.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allways all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1-2d. per bottle.

THE FATAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry yesterday, at Chunam Kiln Lane, regarding the death of Nursoo Chennoo, a labourer, aged about twenty-five years, who was on the evening of the 19th instant killed by being buried under the debris of a falling house, belonging to one Haji Noormahomed Haji Ismail Nooranee. The house had been undergoing alterations when it collapsed. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, appeared for the owner of the house.

Mr. Nowroji Hormusji Katrak, L.C.E., Superintendent of streets and buildings, B. and C. Wards, Bombay Municipality, deposed that in consequence of information received by him, he proceeded on Thursday night last, at about 10 o'clock, to house No. 24, 26 and 28 in Chunam Kiln Street. He saw the deceased lying dead on the otta. He went into the house and found a portion of the north wall and a portion of the west wall at the rear had fallen. Witness remained there until 1 a.m., making inquiries and seeing the "debris" removed. Next morning about 7 o'clock he returned to the premises and then made a thorough examination of the place. Witness found that the portion of the walls that had fallen, reached to the top of the third floor. The thickness of the north wall at the base was more than what was required by the plan approved by the Municipality and the thickness of the west wall at the base was the same as required by the Municipality. The mortar and bricks used in the walls were fairly good as generally used in the native town. The witness considered three and a quarter or three and a half feet per day for building such walls as those that fell down, was fast work and too great a rate. That might have been one of the causes for the walls falling. Witness considered one and a half or at the most two feet per day was a proper rate for building. It was not the duty of the Municipality to see that rate was not exceeded. There was nothing in the Municipal Act or bye-laws to prevent a house-owner in Bombay from building at any rate he pleased. Witness could not say from what he saw that any prop had given way, but it was possible that a prop had given way and that that was one of the causes for the walls to fall. Putting in the floorings of the privies was all right so long as props were used for supports. Witness could assign no other cause for the fall of the walls. No complaints had been made to the witness by any of his inspectors or any one else with regard to the work going on at the house. It was the personal opinion of the witness that one and a half or two feet per day was the proper rate for building.

After some further evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from injuries received by having been buried under the debris of portions of the walls, which fell on him, but what caused the walls to fall there was no evidence to show. The jury were of opinion from the evidence that some measures should be taken to regulate the speed at which walls and buildings could be run up in Bombay.

ANOTHER CASE OF CHEATING AGAINST "BANA."

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent McDermott, again charged Banaji Framji Munshi, a Parsee, with cheating Mr. G. F. Horbury, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Richardson and Crudass, residing at Warden Road. Complainant in his information said that he had advertised a lady's bicycle for sale in a local paper, and in response to that advertisement the accused called at complainant's bungalow and asked him to allow an inspection of the bicycle. He also enquired about its price. Complainant told him that its price was two hundred rupees, but on account of gear case being wanting he would take Rs. 10 less. Accused then went away. On the 17th instant while the complainant was absent from home, the accused Banaji called again at his bungalow and took away the bicycle and tendered a promissory note for Rs. 190 to complainant's wife. On his return home from office in the evening, complainant was informed of what had happened by his wife. Complainant became suspicious and sent one of his clerks to accused's office the following morning, but he could not be found. Complainant subsequently learnt that the accused had applied for the benefit of the Insolvency Court, and that he stood charged with cheating in two courts.

Mr. Horbury in his evidence bore out the above facts.

Mrs. Mary Horbury examined by Mr. McDermott corroborated the above statement.

The case was then adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	14	0	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	8	1	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	1	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	3	23
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	16
Total	34	13	103
Total plague deaths to date	59,512	52 802	
Same date last year	23	20	109

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND 1898.

The following additional subscriptions have been paid to the credit of the account with the Bank of Bombay up to 21st instant.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	Rs.	21,618	6	0
From a friend	"	10	0	0
Total	Rs.	21,628	6	0

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year, 1899-1900:—

In the month of August, 1899.

	GOLD. Rs.	SILVER. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Imports	53,12,782	92,19,994	1,50,32,776
Exports	20,81,553	62,77,689	83,59,242
Net Imports	37,31,229	29,42,305	66,73,534*

To the end of the month of August, 1899, Progressive.

	GOLD. Rs.	SILVER. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Imports	3,57,21,814	4,35,33,276	7,92,55,120
Exports	1,05,93,462	2,30,91,403	3,36,84,865
Net Imports	2,51,28,352	2,04,41,873	4,55,70,255

Silver received and coined in the mints during the official year 1899-1900:—

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE.)

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of August 1899	27,50,098	66,42,989*	93,93,087
To the end of the month of August 1899 (Progressive)	29,63,165	2,11,30,514	2,40,93,679

COINED AND EXAMINED.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of August 1899	44,002	51,65,785	52,09,787
To the end of the month of August 1899 (Progressive)	44,002	1,96,06,335	1,96,50,337

* Of which Rs. 65,75,519 represent bullion received for the coinage of British Dollars.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. SALAZIE.

THE following is the list of passengers on board the s. s. Salazie sailing to-day for Marseilles, &c:—

Mr Whitehead
Mr Coursange
Mrs Kivayran
Mr and Mrs Zorette and son
Mr Danes
Mrs Cheauvean
Mr Sugong
Mr H B St Leger
Mrs Gordon
Mrs Stobart
Mrs A Sulzer
Major and Mrs A C Ya'e
Mrs King
Mr P Sorabjee
Mr S N Guzdar
Miss Hamilton
Miss L Williams
Mr B Jamsetjee
Messrs Williams and two children
Mr Strong
Mr W Harding
Mr and Mrs Rottenberg and child
Mrs Dagorne
Mr J Krisnarara
Mrs W P Johnson
Mrs Stanley Smith
Mr F Clive
Miss Arbuckle
Mr C Hitchcock
Mr G Baylis
Miss Boneter
Mr Branen
10 sailors (Portuguese)
two deck passengers

THE Japanese army is made up of 91,739 officers and men with the colours, and 249,421 officers and men with the reserves. Grand total, 341,160.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others, delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers. &c.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 23RD OF OCTOBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·917	Calm	1	89·1	53·7	60	...	5·59	−11·59
Sirsa	29·970	SE	3	86·8	55·6	41	...	2·21	−10·29
Delhi	29·961	NNW	4	88·7	62·6	36	...	11·16	−15·07
Agra	29·944	NE	3	93·0	65·9	39	...	21·83	−5·25
Cawnpore	29·935	Calm	1	93·3	63·0	50	...	43·34	...
Allahabad	29·931	Calm	3	92·1	61·4	64	...	38·82	+2·11
Jhansi	29·937	E	1	91·2	73·1	51	...	28·48	−8·97
Jacobabad	29·929	Calm	0	97·0	57·0	59	...	0·10	−2·73
Karachi	29·950	Calm	5	94·9	63·2	64	...	0·09	−5·99
Jeypore	29·958	NNW	3	93·2	63·1	38	...	10·36	−15·62
Ajmere	29·963	NE	4	92·4	67·3	42	...	8·24	−11·14
Deesa	29·901	NE	11	100·1	72·0	16	...	1·25	−24·45
Ahmedabad	29·875	NE	3	106·3	75·6	21	...	5·05	...
Bhuj	29·927	NNE	11	96·8	65·9	25	...	5·05	−8·77
Jamnagar	29·914	N	13	97·1	64·7	37	...	5·57	...
Rajkot	29·893	ENE	7	100·4	71·7	30	...	7·35	−20·45
Bhownagar Para	29·760	NW	6	103·6	70·3	17	...	5·68	..
Veraval	29·811	NNE	6	101·1	76·3	11	...	4·91	...
Neemuch	29·921	NE	6	95·5	68·5	35	...	10·96	−19·58
Indore	29·852	S	1	95·2	61·1	48	...	15·13	−17·72
Saugor	30·039	SSE	5	91·3	68·1	45	...	22·52	−23·08
Jubulpore	30·037	SE	2	95·4	60·3	59	...	33·88	−22·64
Hoshangabad	30·062	NE	1	95·1	65·7	[illegible]	...	21·97	−13·69
Khandwa	29·912	Calm	4	100·2	68·1	32	...	8·09	−22·99
Raipur	29·932	Calm	4	92·8	65·8	47	...	23·61	−21·48
Nagpur	29·921	Calm	6	95·7	68·6	41	...	12·41	−33·87
Amraoti	29·915	ESE	7	93·2	69·8	23	...	12·40	−21·44
Akola	29·911	NE	7	100·8	67·2	30	...	10·65	−23·30
Surat	29·855	E	4	103·2	71·5	78	...	18·47	−27·36
Malegaon	29·899	W	3	99·9	66·3	27	...	7·14	−15·91
Bombay	29·850	SE	6	88·4	79·7	81	...	34·25	−37·[illegible]
Poona	29·902	S	11	96·5	63·0	59	...	10·20	−13·80
Ahmednagar	29·915	SE	5	94·1	71·4	62	...	9·42	..
Aurangabad	..	ENE	...	96·4	63·7	43	...	16·76	..
Sholapur	29·907	SE	11	91·7	69·0	63	...	11·80	−17·31
Ratnagiri	29·830	E	3	92·9	74·9	69	0·01	58·[illegible]2	−50·4[illegible]
Belgaum	29·834	ESE	12	83·3	65·8	81	0·25	26·17	−15·33
Goa	29·879	SE	5	84·0	73·4	95	0·60	50·77	...
Karwar	29·860	E	2	87·3	73·0	87	0·80	61·78	−59·13
Mangalore	29·871	ESE	1	85·3	74·4	90	0·06	72·08	−36·33
Calicut	29·878	SE	6	84·7	73·0	85	0·21	67·80	−24·90
Cochin	29·894	W	..	86·0	..	85	0·11	52·48	−30·90
Bangalore	29·934	NE	6	76·2	62·2	95	0·05	16·45	−7·80
Secunderabad	29·895	SE	4	91·6	65·8 70·5	75	0·02	14·66	−13·70
Masulipatam	29·881	NNE	9	87·5	76·6	81	...	18·82	−11·65
Bellary	29·917	Calm	3	86·2	69·2	70	0·30	12·20	−1·85
Cuddapah	29·901	SE	L	83·0	73·8	88	0·11	10·34	−14·36
Madras	29·864	NNW	4	80·5	73·0	93	1·75	22·93	+0·63
Coimbatore	29·9	NE	1	85·9	71·6	86	0·9	12·6	+2·97
Trichinopoly	29·861	Calm	4	77·6	72·9	92	0·02	9·63	−7·12
Negapatam	29·791	W	23	74·0	71·9	97	3·90	20·98	+1·14
Colombo	29·874	WNW	13	94·0	74·0	87	0·76	25·01	−5·95
Aden	29·95	NE	14	87·8	74·4	65	...	0·02	−0·12

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M., Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

SUMMARY.

THERE has been a brisk to rapid fall of pressure in Rajputana, the Punjab, Central India, Berar and at Agra, Jhansi, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para, Saugor, Jubulpore, Khandwa, Nagpur and Negapatam, and a slight fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest at and in the neighbourhood of Negapatam. Gradients are moderately steep to slight.

Winds are cyclonic in Ceylon and on the Coromandel Coast, and irregularly cyclonic along the coast from Cochin to Ratnagiri. Elsewhere they are very variable in direction. The force has been strong to a gale at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 11° in excess of its normal in Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces and at Rajkot, Deesa, Surat, Malegaon and Secunderabad, and from 5° to 12° in defect at Sirsa, Bangalore, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The minimum is 7° in excess at Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Ahmedabad, and the lowest 54° at Lahore and Sirsa.

Humidity shows a general rise in the Bombay Presidency, and the skies are more or less cloudy in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Sholapur, Akola, Amraoti and Saugor.

Heavy rain has fallen at Negapatam (3·90"), over an inch at Madras (1·75"), 0·80 cents at Karwar, 0·76 at Colombo, 0·60 at Goa, 0·30 at Bellary, 0·25 at Belgaum, 0·21 at Calicut, 0·11 at Cuddapah, 0·05 at Mangalore, 0·06 at Cochin and Bangalore, 0·05 at Trichinopoly and Coimbatore, 0·02 at Secunderabad and 0·01 at Ratnagiri.

The cyclonic circulation of winds in Ceylon and on the Coromandel Coast is vigorous, and the isobars to-day indicate the existence of a depression the centre of which lies a little to the east-south-east of Negapatam in the Bay. Wind is increasing in force at Colombo and the weather at Nagapatam is reported to be squally. The winds along the coast from Cochin to Ratnagiri are irregularly cyclonic, and the weather all over the country lying to the south of Latitude 16° is in an unsettled condition, where conditions are favourable for rain. The weather on and off the South Coromandel Coast is very unsettled and strong squally winds are likely to blow there. A small area of low pressure is also shown by the isobars to exist at Veraval, and the weather generally shows an aspect of becoming unsettled.

OCT. 22.

There has been a brisk to rapid fall of pressure in the Punjab and at Agra and Jacobabad, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds on the Coromandel Coast are cyclonic while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is in large excess of its normal in all districts except in Berar, Central India the Central Provinces, Gujarat and the Bombay Presidency, where it is from 3° to 14° in excess. The minimum is from 5° to 12° in excess in Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and at Amraoti. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Surat, and the lowest 55° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at Karwar, Goa, Belgaum, Poona and Bombay.

Heavy rain has fallen at Nagapatam (3·62") and Madras (2·11"), over an inch at Goa (1·07"), 0·99 cents at Calicut, 0·80 at Masulipatam, 0·74 at Karwar, 0·71 at Cochin, 0·66 at Mangalore, 0·49 at Bangalore, 0·46 at Bellary and Trichinopoly, 0·23 at Cuddapah, 0·08 at Colombo, and 0·05 at Belgaum.

The winds on the Coromandel Coast are cyclonic, and the weather on and off that coast is in a slightly unsettled condition. The weather is favourable for rain in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at the southern stations in the Bombay Presidency.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA OCT. 23.

Sunday's observations—Pressure has fallen rapidly in the Punjab and slightly to briskly in the N.-W. Provinces, Bengal, and Burma. It has been steady in North Bombay, the Central Provinces, and the greater part of Peninsula, but has fallen slightly off the Carnatic Coast, where the conditions are slightly suspicions. Rain has been more general and slightly heavier in the South of the Peninsula. Negapatam has recieved nearly four inches; Mormagoa, Calicut, Masulipatam, Nellore, Madras and Cuddalore amounts ranging from one to two inches. Temperatures are below the normal in the Punjab, Sind, Mysore, Madras Coast, and South India; and normal in Bengal, Orissa, Behar, Madras and the Deccan. They are in excess in all other provinces the excess being the largest in Guzarat and Berar.

Monday.—Pressure has been steady on the West Coast, but has fallen in all other parts of the Indian region. The fall has been brisk to rapid in N.-W. India and the Central Provinces, and also over the Bay, where a depression has formed which is approaching the Coromandel Coast this morning. Its present exact position cannot be ascertained, but it will probably cross the Coast between Madras and Paumben. Moderate to hearty rain has fallen on the Coromandel Coast and light general rain over the South of the Peninsula. Cuddalore has received four-and-a-half inches, Negapatam four inches, and Nellore and Madras from one to two inches. The temperature has fallen briskly to rapidly in the N.-W. Provinces, Sind Rajputana, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, the West Coast, and South India. Mean temperatures are below the normal in the Punjab, Sind, Mysore, Madras Coast and South India; and normal in the N.-W. Provinces and the West Coast. The largest excess of temperature occurs in Berar and the adjacent districts.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The following is the report on the state of the crops and people in Central Provinces up to Oct. 17th:—Weather clear, but occasionally cloudy. Days hot; nights and mornings cool. The week has been rainless except for the insignificant falls of 2, 18 and 24 cents, in Nimar, Chhindwara and Sambalpur respectively. With continued drought deterioration extends; the autumn food-crops juar, tur and kodon are rapidly drying up, and even on the best soils the yields must in any case be poor. The Wainganga rice crop can give only nominal yields. In Chhattisgarh the Bilaspur rice crop can yield barely a fifth of the normal; in Raipur, over three-fourths of the district, only the best fields can yield anything, but a half crop might be saved by early rain in the remainder. Prospects in Sambalpur continue poor. Rabi sowings continue, and germination is fair in the northern districts. In the south of the Province they have been much retarded. Withering of the young seedlings is reported from Saugor and Bhandara. Cutting of grass continues to give labourers temporary occupation, but distress is increasing. Village relief is in progress in Balaghat, Betul, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Seoni, the Harsud tahsil of Nimar, and parts of Nagpur, Bhandara, Jubbulpore Bilaspur and Chanda. Weavers' relief has also been started in Nagpur. Relief-workers—men 4,282, women 12, children 1,784; unclassed 9,377; total 15,455; dependants—children 1,287, unclassed 7, total 1,294; on village relief—men 14,766, women 12,583, children 35,353, unclassed 27,844, total 90,549; relieved at kitchens—men 2,110, women 2,441, children 7,701, unclassed 2,030; total 14,372. Grand total on relief is now 121,670, of whom 106,215 are on gratuitous relief. Betul returns 42,197 out of this total, Balaghat and Bilaspur return over 15,000 each, and Hoshangabad over 10,000. On 62 private malguzari works in Bilaspur 5,604 persons are being relieved, there are 9 other such works in progress but the numbers on relief have not been reported. Scarcity of fodder and water is increasingly felt in parts of Betul, Nimar, Chhindwara, Narsinghpur, Seoni, Saugor and the Nagpur country. In Jubbulpore, arrangements are being made for conserving the water-supply by bunding nalas. Cattle disease exists in ten districts. Prices, though very high have eased somewhat, the panic of the previous week having been allayed by imports of grain. In Damoh, Jubbulpore and Seoni; the price of rice has risen slightly. The price of gram has risen in Nimar and Balaghat, and in Chanda, juar is selling at 9 1-2 seers against 11 seers reported last week. The cheapest prices are—wheat 12, gram 14, rice 11, and juar 11 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 7 1-2, gram 8, rice 6 3-4, and juar 8 3-4 seers per rupee. The highest price of the chief staple in any district is 6 3-4 seers (rice) in Chanda.

PUNJAB.

Rainfall.—Slight rainfall in parts of Gurgaon.

Prices.—Prices of staple food-grains have risen in Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujrat, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, but mostly in Shahpur, where the average rise has been about 2 seers in the rupee. The prices at Umballa, Jullundur, Ferozepore and Mooltan have been stationary, but they have fallen in Hissar, Rohtak and Karnal. Wheat is selling from 8 to 11, gram 9 to 11 1-2, maize 11 to 14 5-16, bulrush millet 8 to 12 1-2, barley 9 1-2 to 12, rice 10 to 11, great millet 11 to 12 seers per rupee.

Agricultural operations.—Sowings for the spring crop reported from Rohtak, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujrat, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. Sowings on dry land not commenced in Shahpur, Hissar, Delhi and Umballa for want of rain. Harvesting of the autumn crop is over in Karnal, but continues in Delhi and Gujrat. Rain is badly wanted for spring sowings.

Crops and outturn.—The condition of the autumn crop has again been reported good from Peshawar on the whole. The only other districts where irrigated autumn crops are in average condition are Sialkot (parts), Dera Ismail Khan, Amritsar, and Ferozepore (parts). In Lahore well irrigated crops are below average. The unirrigated crop is in very bad condition everywhere. For instance in Delhi no outturn is expected on dry lands. The outturn in Umballa is estimated to be from 1 1-2 to 4 anna in the rupee. The unirrigated crop has withered in Jullundur, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot and Gujrat; it is poor in Shahpur, Lahore, Mooltan (parts) and Dera Ismail Khan. Outturn of 4 anna in the rupee is expected in Rawalpindi.

Damage done to crops.—The autumn crops have been damaged by drought in Umballa and by insects in Ferozepore and Lahore.

Agricultural Stock.—Cattle are out of condition in Hissar, Delhi, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujrat and Shahpur for want of fodder and overwork. They are being taken out to other districts.

Pasturage.—Fodder is reported to be scarce in Hissar, Delhi, Jullundur, Ferozpore, Amritsar Sialkote, Gujrat, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, Dera Imail Khan and parts of Mooltan and Lahore. Rice, sugarcane and maize are being used as fodder in Lahore and Gujrat.

Famine relief works.—Average number of test and famine workers in—Hissar famine workers, 59,000 against 58,272; Delhi test workers, 1,120 against 700; Karnal test workers, 1,057 against 1,281; Ferozepore test workers, 2,356 against 3,782; Gurgaon test workers 481 against 2,293; Rohtak test workers, 6,057 against 5,784.

Gratuitous relief was given to 458 persons in Delhi. One test work has just been started in Umballa. All test works closed for a short time in Gurgaon.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

With the exception of a slight shower in a part of the Muttra district, the week has been rainless. The absence of rain is much felt, especially for the preparation of the ground for the spring crops and for the late rice crop, which is likely to be poor where artificial irrigation is impossible. Sowings of gram, peas, and linseed continue. Some of the standing autumn crops have been much damaged by west winds and by insects in places. Late rice is being irrigated wherever practicable. Harvesting of other crops is in progress. Markets are well supplied and fodder available, although it is said to be becoming insufficient in Meerut, and dear in Aligarh, Etah, Farukhabad, and Jhansi. Prices still rule very high, but are on the whole somewhat easier than before. Immigration of people from the Punjab and native States is reported from Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Agra and Farukhabad. Test relief works in the Muttra and Agra districts, and at Talbehat in Lalitpur, but as yet the attendance is insignificant.

THEY MUST AGREE.

As to matters that have no practical outcome it is of no consequence whether we agree or not. The earth may be, as some say it is, a molten mass (save for a shell a few miles thick on the outside), or it may be solid and cool all the way through from London to Sydney. However it may be, we can *do* nothing about it. So let the scientific chaps go on speculating to their heart's content; the world will keep revolving as usual, and we shall have to continue picking up our living from its surface.

Recently in my reading I have come upon articles in certain medical journals—uncanny, uninteresting publications, that they are, for nonprofessional perusal—going to show that it is *not the heart* which impels the blood through the body, but the chemical action of oxygen inhaled by the lungs. A prodigious discovery, if it is a discovery at all.

Yet what odds would it make? None whatever. Fair women would blush by the help of the capillaries as of old, and we should tie rags around cut fingers just the same. It follows, my brethren, that some things may be mysteries to the end of the chapter, and no harm done, and others may differ without disturbing the serenity of our passing days—a most soothing reflection.

But the advantage or otherwise of a person's food agreeing or disagreeing with him is *not* a mere matter of opinion. There is only one way to look at that. As a whole, food *must* agree with us, and we with it, or we are ruined. A lady of Sheffield Mrs. S. A. Smith, suffered a long, wearisome, and costly illness, simply because her food failed to agree with her. For three years she was weak and wretched on account of it. The light and pleasure went out of her life. She needed to eat, of course, just as she needed to breathe; yet, after every meal—commonly of light things taken in small quantities, and slowly—she was immediately seized with pains in the stomach, the chest, and the left side. Was not this a hard recompense for doing what nature compelled her to do—to eat?

Any act which causes pain is performed as seldom as possible, and as incompletely. For who wants to suffer?

Eating so little—not half as much as her body called for—Mrs. Smith lost flesh and strength. Necessarily. Draw more money out of the bank than you deposit and presently the bank returns your cheques marked "No funds." To be sure. Nobody can make twice two equal five.

"I got to be so feeble I could scarcely get about," says the lady. "I was like this for three years from the spring of 1893—being worse in the spring than at other seasons. What to do more than I had done, I didn't know, when one day, my aunt Mrs. William Andrew, of Willoughton, urged me to take Mother Seigel's Syrup. After having done so for a short time, the complaint—indigestion—was better, and soon it wholly disappeared. I am now entirely cured and strong and hearty as I was before my illness came upon me. You may rest assured that, after so fortunate an experience with Mother Seigel's Syrup, I recommended it to all my friends, and in sending you this short statement it is my wish that you should print it for the good of others if you so desire." (Signed) S. A. Smith, 44, Ditchingham Road, Sheffield June 3, 1898.

"In April of this year (1898)," says another "my health began to fail. I felt drowsy, and tired with the least exertion. After every meal I had oppression at the chest and sides, and a great deal of pain. Whatever food I took *disagreed with me*, and I grew weak. I am a dressmaker, and when at my work I had so great pain I could hardly bear it. I tried all the usual medicines for indigestion, but got worse and worse. One day in July, I read about Mother Seigel's Syrup, and got a bottle of Mr. Hattersley, chemist, West India Dock Road, and in a few days felt better. After taking a second bottle I was cured, and have been well ever since."—(Signed) (Miss) Minnie Wyatt, 48, West India Dock Road, London, E. October 14, 1898.

Yes, it is true, health and life depend on a perfect agreement between ourselves and our food. This is not a matter of opinion. It is a vital and living relationship, and nothing does so much to promote the agreement as the frequent and timely use of Mother Seigel's Syrup.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pentakota, 2,229 tons, Captain A McKinlay, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain H B Baker, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, &c. with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyds S N Co's s s Vindobona, 2,683 tons Captain C Bellen, sailed yesterday for Japan with a general cargo and Mr Goldenberg and 17 deck passengers.

THE s s India, 1,811 tons, Captain A Martinolich, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Batoum, 29th September, brought a cargo of 109,665 cases of kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to A Montochoff.

THE Japan Mail Steam ship Co's s s Hiroshima Maru, 2,055 tons, Captain S Yashizawa, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Yokohama, (19th September,) with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Matzo Tanimira, Mr Essabhoy, Mrs E ssabhoy and 4 children, Miss Essabhoy, Mr Matsutaro Hori, and 8 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Clyde, 2,198 tons, Captain C T Denny, will sail to-day for China via Colombo with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs H Morris, Mr and Mrs A J Mould, Mr S J Manasseh and Lieut W. E. Young.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 23.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
H M S Marathon		Field			Royal Navy
H M S Pigeon		Mowbray			Royal Navy
H M S Racoon		Hewett			Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Mirzapore	2166	Coates			H C Joosub
Shannon	2380	Wibmer			P & O Co
Hermod	830	Nielson			Bombay Co
Bombay	2019	Fraser			Bombay Co
Kphincor	1935	Corran	Calcutta		T M & Co
Assyria	919	Maclean			M M & Co
Canning		Piffard			R I Marine
India	1811	Martinolich			A L S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
A	Pentakota	2229	Mckinlay	Madras	23-10	M M & Co
C	Henry Bolckow	639	Brown	Aden	23-10	B & P S N Co
P	Lindenfels	1862	Kenneweg	Antwerp	28-10	G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
Sabermati	524	Fakeera	Karachi	24-10	Shprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Manilla	2580	Gavino	Genoa	10-11	F Baldovino
2	Australia	2292	Tait	Liverpool	1-11	W & A G & Co
3	Imperator	4140	Klausberger	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
4	Vindobona	2683	Belleni	Kobe	23-10	A L S N Co
5	Clyde	2198	Denny	China	24-10	P & O Co
9	Sultan	1781	Bohrsouth	Zanzibar	27-10	F Heyer
10	Amana	2160	Carr	Dunkirk	30-10	K N & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Langbourne	London	4-11	P & O Co
13	Nankin	2557	Bennett	Shanghai	2[illegible]-10	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Kola	497	Robertson	Karachi	24-10	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Haidari 2145 Tons gross B & P S N Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Manilla s	Batto	Genoa, Oct 7.
	Hiroshima Maru s.	Yashizawa	Yokohama, Sept 19.
23	Salazie s	Allegree	Shanghai, Oct 3.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Henry Bolckow s	Baker	Jeddah.
	Pentakota s	McKinlay	Rangoon, &c.
	Vindobona s	Bellen	Japan.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Clyde, Denny, for China.
" Salazie, Allegree, for Marseilles.

The steamer Australia entered for loading yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 23.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—2 cases soap, 1 case stationery, 10 cases provision, Charles Phillimore and Co; 23 cases provision, A M Sodder.
Peninsular s—13 cases gin, Phipson and Co.
Arabia s—20 cases Whisky, Samuel Fitze and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Cameron s—33 cases provision, R W Layard Dunlop.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macleod s—1 hogshead whisky, Samuel Fitze and Co.
Dalmatia s—5 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co.
Clan Cameron s—140 cases whisky, D Cowasjee.
City of Dundee s—10 cases whisky, Samuel Fitze and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rothenfels s—3 cases earthenware, T F Bergalee; 3 cases cutlery, D P Batha and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Egypt s—50 cases brandy, Samuel Fitze and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—105 bales wool Jadhowjee Kara; 2513 cwts myrabollams Waghie Bacher; 1001 cwts myrabollams H E Goolmahomed; 130 bales wool Jaffer Khetsey and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—2000 cwts bonemeal EbrambhoyCurrimbhoy Nanjee; 4000 cwts bonemeal Croft Mody and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lindenfels s—2,000 cwt rapeseed R Kaderbhoy: 452 bales hemp Purshotam Bhimjee; 4000 cwt rapeseed M Rambhagat; 2000 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co; 4000 cwt rapeseed W and A Graham and Co; 53 bales cotton waste Alli M Hassum; 2000 cwt enowraseed, 2001 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 101 cwt gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 1140 cwt poppyseed A Blascheck and Co; 4000 cwt rapeseed Ritchie Stewart and Co; 2000 cwt linseed and 2000 cwt rapseed Waghjee Bacher; 200 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed W and A Graham and Co; 2001 cwt rapeseed Nansee Khairaz and Co.
Amana s—57 bales hemp N Futehally and Co; 8000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—2000 cwts wheat 11000 cwts mowraseed and 7380 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Amana s—2 cwts gum Tyabjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—601 cwts myrabollams Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Clyde s—50 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 5 chests opium Talati and Co; 21 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 29 chests opium, H A Esmall and Co; 41 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 120 chests opium Bombay and P S N Co; 1 parcel pearls A C E Motiwalla; 13 chests opium E Noordin and Co.
Nankin s—100 bales twist Assur Veerjee; 50 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Clyde s—36 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 8 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 40 chests opium, N J Abraham; 20 chests opium K Abdul Rahim; 85 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 23 chests opium Talati and Co; 39 chests opium E Noordin and Co; 27 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 39 chests opium Abraham E J Abraham; 6 chests opium C Bomanjee and Co; 7 chests opium Tata and Co; 60 chests opium R S N Talati and Co; 25 chests opium Silas E Sassoon.
Nankin s—20 bales twist Talati and Co; 35 bales twist H Mootanchand.

FOR KOBE.

Haidari s—2200 bales cotton Sasson J David and Co 500 bales cotton Latham Abercrombie and Co; 1320 bales cotton Tata and Co; 200 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 400 bales cotton The Metsui B Kaisha; 400 bales cotton V S H Reddy and Co.
Mozaffari s—500 bales cotton Latham Abercrombie and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1899.

Messrs H Stanley Reed and H Hayn having joined are taken on the strength and posted to B Troop.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 24th October, 1899.

1. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D Company—No. 4666 Vol E Mathews, No. 4667 Vol I Rhoderick and No. 4668 Vol J H Peters.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 24th October, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
No. 1 Company (Town Hall Headquarters)—To-day (Tuesday) and Thursday at 8-45 p.m. 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun Drill, Thursday at 6-45 a.m. Instructions in Laying.
No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Headquarters)—Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m. 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

"HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED" by using the only reliable preparation, ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, which restores the hair, promotes the growth, and strengthens the roots more effectually than anything else. For fair or grey hair use ROWLANDS' GOLDEN MACASSAR OIL, which does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

For Assurance of European and Native Gentlemen.

SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN
LIFE ASSURANCE Co, Ld.,
Popular and Modern Policies.
LOW RATES. ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

SPECIALTY.—A Combined Life and Accident Policy at a Rate less than that charged by most Companies for a Life Policy only.

Vacancies for District and Local Agents.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA,
10, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
W. SWAN PARKER. Manager.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—
FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899,
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
Nine Elms Portland Cement,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, Working Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

AMONG THE
63 PRIZE MEDALS
AND
AWARDS
Obtained since 1851 at Various Exhibitions
Chubb and Son
Obtained the only Gold Medals,
awarded at the Inventions Exhibitions, 1885 and Melbourne, 1889,
FOR
English Locks.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of Wm. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, October 23.

We chronicled under Saturday evening's date the latest news received through Reuter for this column, and now append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	2,65,000	4,22,000	3,69,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	67,000	1,12,000	1,07,000
" " to Continent	1,17,000	1,52,000	1,30,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	15,26,000	18,39,000	17,53,000
" " to U. K. "	4,14,000	5,31,000	4,83,000
" " to Continent "	5,31,000	1,49,000	4,70,000
" Stock in the Ports	8,00,000	8,88,000	6,67,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 20th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	31,50,000	29,51,920	22,05,490
" " " of Surats	51,000	82,300	56,310

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	7,03,000	5,29,550	2,87,620
" London	3,000	3,000	3,000
American afloat	2,20,000	3,65,500	3,31,000
East Indian "	2,000	1,030	500
Total	9,28,000	8,99,050	6,25,120
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 31-32d.	3 1-16d.	3 19-32d.
" Good Bhownugger	3 10-32d.	2 5-8d.	3 1-8d.
Difference	21-32d.	14-32d.	15-32d.

Money.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office Inc.	Rs.	4,61,883
" " " Branches...Inc.	"	3,04,077
Other " Inc.	"	1,32,055
Government Securities Dec.	"	10,943
Other authorised " Dec.	"	14,525
Loans Dec.	"	11 08,652
Bills Discounted and Purchased...Inc.	"	6,60,954
Balances with other Banks Dec.	"	50,535
Cash Dec.	"	14,27,306

An increment in the cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week of 14 1-4 lakhs, brought it up to 132 3-4 lakhs. Public Deposits were greater by 4 1-2 lakhs at the Head Office, and by 3 lakhs at the Branches; Private Deposits, by 1 1-4 lakh; and Bills Discounted and Purchased, by 6 1-2 lakhs. Loans, on the other hand, were 11 lakhs less; and the Balances with other Banks, 1-2 lakh.

Cotton.—The market is quiet in tone, with very little business passing. The only purchases reported to-day were some 700 bales, on account of the Mills, comprising chiefly Bengals.

This morning's telegraphic weather and crop reports from the districts stated that at Hubli 31 cents of rain had rallen since the middle of last week, and 76 cents at Ballary. The rainfall at the latter place has now been sufficient, and the cotton sowing there is making good progress. The weather at Sholapur and Barsi is cloudy, while elsewhere it is bright, and at Broach unusually hot as well.

Wheat and Seeds are without any change of importance.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	559	bales.
Wheat	13,703	cwts.
Linseed	2,743	"
Rapeseed	1,149	"
Gingellyseed	2,855	"
Castorseed	2,168	"
Rice	11,670	"

Exchange opened steady at 1s. 4 3-32d., to 1s. 4 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits, remaining thereat throughout the day, with very little business being reported, and closed as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-8d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-8d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-8d.	"
Francs	1·72 1-4	"

Government Paper.—Rates are again steady at 95 3-8 for both Cash and the settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 89 for 3 per Cents.

Shares are quiet. Imperial Cotton Mill are Rs. 15 higher, as also are Leopold ; Mofussil Press are Rs. 5 lower. Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway are Rs. 2 1-2 higher, and Tapti Valley, Rs. 10. Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 2 1-2, to Rs. 1,202 1-2 per share.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, Oct. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer, Matiana, left here, this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer, Australia, arrived here, this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 23.

Mail steamer Ormuz, from Suez arrived.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer, Massilia, which left Bombay on the 7th inst., arrived here, to-day.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 21.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer, Maria Valerie, from Japan to Bombay, sailed this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 10-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	104 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112½
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 9-16
Bar Silver	26 11-16

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 13th October, as compared with the statement of 21st October :—

Liabilities.	Oct. 13. Rs.	Oct. 21. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	......	......
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,41,620	58,01,503
Do. do. at Branches	14,77,756	17,81,833
Other Deposits	303,48,316	309,80,401
Post Bills	4,412	4,173
Credits, undrawn	10,80,792	9,99,905
Rs.	557,52,926	565,69,815
Assets.		
Government Securities	90,02,449	89,91,506
Other authorised Securities	31,52,021	34,37,499
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	43,57,332	42,70,868
Loans do. do. do.	199,55,463	188,46,811
Bills Discounted and purchased	61,30,579	70,91,533
Dead Stock	4,22,770	4,22,815
Stamps and Stationery	20,910	20,883
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	2,59,183	2,08,648
Cash	118,52,216	132,79,252
Rs.	557,52,923	565,69,815

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

October 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted,
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Trinidad Demerara interrupted.
Cable Gibraltar Tangier interrupted.

Telegrams for Madagascar except Majunga are subject to delay during the period of October to March owing to daily storms experienced.

Telegrams for British Guiana are conveyed frequently by steamers without alteration of charges.

Till further notice private telegrams in secret language to and from, or transiting Cape Colony cannot be accepted.

Telegrams to and from Natal are subject to censure of Military authorities. Those in code can only be accepted on production of code books for verification.

All telegrams exchanged with South Africa are subject to scrutiny at Aden.

Under instructions of British Government a military censorship has been established at Aden on all telegrams transiting Cable Aden Zanzibar.

Communication between Natal on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication between Cape Colony on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication with Mafeking (Bechuanaland) and beyond interrupted.

Communication with all Offices beyond the Orange river interrupted. This cuts off telegraph communication with British Bechuanaland, Southern Rhodesia, Nyassaland and Portuguese Zambesia.

Restrictions on private telegraphic correspondence to and from Azores removed but still apply to telegrams addressed to Madeira.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

OSTERMAYER—October 20, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Mr G Ostermayer, of a son.

DEATH.

PEREIRA—October 23, at Matharpacady, Mrs Jane Aurelia Pereira, widow of the late John Dominic Pereira, of heart disease, aged 47 years. Funeral this morning (Tuesday) at 8 o'clock. Friends and relatives will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOMBS—October 3, at Meerut, the wife of A H Coombs, Engineer, John's Ice Factory, of a son.

SHEWELL—October 7, at Dibrugarh, Assam, the wife of Arthur L D Shewell, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATHS.

GUTHRIE—October 9, at Haldwani, Sophia Isabella Guthrie, aged 64 years, 10 months and 24 days.

LEMMON—October 2, at Eastcote, Naini Tal, suddenly of heart-disease, G Lemmon, late Bandmaster, 1-1st Gurkhas, aged 61 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1899.

The attack and capture of the position at Elandslaagte by Sir George White was a brilliant affair, well fought on both sides. The exact loss is not yet known, but it is put at the figure of 160, which shows that it is little less than the British loss sustained at Glencoe. On the other hand the losses of the Boers were heavy, and many prisoners were taken ; three at least of whom were men of some mark—Commander Kock, since dead of his wound, the nephew of General Joubert, and the German Colonel Schiel. The enemy occupied a rocky hill of great strength, which they defended with singular tenacity to the end. The number of guns lost was two, three less than that of the Boers at Glencoe. Hollanders and Germans, and men of other nationalities, took part in the fighting. This may account for the fact that the Boer Artillery was on this occasion well handled. It is well-known that many German artillerymen have been taken into the service of the Transvaal State on condition that, in case of necessity, they would serve in the field. It is stated that the capture of Elandslaagte has practically restored the railway communication between Ladysmith and Glencoe. It would, no doubt, have restored it completely but for the fact that General Joubert has increased his forces at Glencoe by 9,000 men. On Sunday an undated telegram, since confirmed, stated that General Joubert had renewed his attack on Glencoe. Nothing to hand so far shows the result of this second attempt, but the probability is that it will have no better success than that of the first attack. In the paucity of information we cannot do better than sincerely join the Metropolitan in the prayer that the issue of the war may be speedy, and lasting peace ensue. The able correspondent of the *Daily Graphic* points out that the British force, now being despatched to the Transvaal, is the biggest army that has been sent from England since the Peninsular War, and Waterloo. The original force we sent to the Crimea to capture Sebastopol was 25,000, and that number was approached only in 1882, when Lord Wolseley, then Sir Garnet, took out a somewhat similar number for the Egyptian Campaign against Arabi Pasha. In the Afghan War of 1878-80 there were larger numbers in the field, but these were mainly drawn from the permanent forces in India. Altogether the British force for South Africa totals to 50,000 men, who are all of the best age, being neither too old nor too young. Behind them is the Reserve, which places Great Britain in a far more powerful position than at any previous time in this century.

At a time when the mill industry in Bombay—and for the matter of that in India—is passing through an unprecedented crisis, it is well that we should consider the situation calmly and without bias or prejudice. In the beginning of 1897, the plague crippled the industry. In the latter part of the year famine further complicated the situation. The plague worked havoc among the mill-hands, and spinners, weavers, and jobbers took fright and fled to their native country to escape the terrible visitation. All inducements offered to persuade them to return to Bombay were of no avail, and the work in the mills came practically to a stand-still. But, when the evil effects of famine manifested themselves in the mofussil, the refugees, feeling the pangs of hunger, returned to Bombay. During the interval the mill industry had suffered much, but it was hoped that this year it would recover and perhaps make good the two bad years, 1896-97 and 1897-98. But the mill industry has gone from bad to worse, and yet other blows are now dealt it in the failure of the present cotton crop, and the lowering of the price of yarn consequent on the over-stocking of the China markets. The year began badly, but the prospect in the near future is still more gloomy. The mill agents are unable to declare a dividend because they earn none ; and the shareholders bewail their misfortunes. At such a juncture it is melancholy to see mill-owners throwing away the one chance of retrieving their awkward position. If they are determined to wait for the co-operation of mill-owners in Japan and China, they will let the opportune moment slip by, and will only increase their embarrassments. If the markets be glutted further, prices will go down with a run. The breach between the mill-owners (who assembled on Tuesday last to consider the situation is unlucky. It wastes precious time and shirks what is manifestly the only wise course under the circumstances. If the markets which have hitherto been good customers of the Bombay Mills have now more goods than they can dispose of, it cannot help matters to go on providing that supply at a cost which cannot be recovered. Any one interested in the prosperity of Bombay—and we are all interested in it—must regret the shilly-shallying of the mill-owners over a step that, if not a remedy, is at least a prevention of further ills. Many of us can remember the famine of 1877-78, and the lesson then learned ought not be wholly lost. The present crisis is of far greater intensity and magnitude. In 1877-78 the mills were few and their clients many : now they are numerous and clients coy. Purchasers can pick and choose between hundreds of purveyors of yarn or cloth.

In a bad year, working a mill with insufficient capital entails raising loans on the out-turn of such produce as cannot find an immediate market. This system largely prevailed in 1877-78 and helped naturally to depress the market-value of mill property. The next step was to effect heavy mortgages on the mills themselves, with the consequences, unfortunately, in many cases, of ruining the shareholders of too-heavily-mortgaged concerns. For some time the creditors of the mills were content to leave their loans running on, satisfied with the regularity with which the interest was paid, but the famine brought to everybody, as well as to the mills, two bad seasons in succession. Stocks increased in utter disproportion to the opportunities of sale, free or forced ; the mills worked full time, for life agents must live well ; debts accumulated until the loan market was exhausted and mortgages impossible. At this stage creditors clamoured for payment, and drove the indebted mills into liquidation. Shareholders, seeing ruin staring them in the face, had but one consolation : the fact that, as the shares for which they were registered were fully paid up, they were preserved from any further liabilities. About half the shareholders of the insolvent mills were persons in well-to-do circumstances, who could stand the racket, but the rest were utterly ruined men. That is what happened in 1877-78, and as far as we can judge the present situation is fraught with infinitely more danger. There are more mills, there are more shareholders, the markets are overstocked beyond all precedent, famine is on the march, the hungry man who cannot afford rice to appease his hunger won't spend his wages on cotton clothes. The attitude adopted by certain mill-owners suggests a deplorable short-sightedness. A cruel but clear-eyed critic may attribute their hesitation to work short-time to eagerness for their regular commission. We have never varied in condemning the vicious system of commission on the out-turn. We have always maintained that it was unsound in principle and must spell ruin, sooner or later, in bad times. The agents and shareholders are safe enough in a good season, but a season of loss is equally good to the agents, though the shareholders' interests suffer doubly. Joint stock company laws never contemplated the establishment of life agencies, but there are not wanting capitalists,—men of light and leading in Bombay—who understand the game of "Beggar my neighbour." Besides, the pernicious system of paying agents a percentage on the produce, whether the mill be worked at a loss or a profit, there is another evil system of "dusturie" introduced for the benefit of all sorts and conditions of managers, sub-managers, and overseers. Under this system all mill stores are freely taxed at the time of purchase. The cost of such stores, to a mill where the dusturie system prevails, is limited only by the elasticity of the conscience of the purchaser, while the quality of the stores is regulated by the perceptions of the manager who receives the goods. We have recently heard it stated by angry shareholders at the meetings of certain companies that cotton and other purchases are made without any regard to the pecuniary interests of the mills. Since the shareholders have exposed such practises it is hoped that the directors who draw their gold mohurs for attending meetings, that ought to mean business, will put them down with a heavy hand. Bombay is infected, besides, with the fever of speculation, which has attacked many who hold a bulk of the shares of the mill companies for speculative purposes. The prices of the shares fluctuate from day to day. So long as the market-value of these shares can be kept at a premium or par, nobody cares to inquire into the intrinsic value of the concerns. But interested speculators have the market-value of these shares in their own hands and they make prices rise or fall as it suits them. The market-price of the shares is no test of the value of the property, yet the inability of the several mills to declare a dividend plainly indicates hard times and low prices.

The suggestion that we made in these columns on the 12th instant regarding the advisability of levying an export duty on cotton has found favour in many quarters. While advocating the export duty on cotton we said—"It is argued that India has a full right to protect an important native industry against foreign competition, and that an export duty on raw cotton, shipped from Bombay to the Far East, would at once restore to the Indian mills their former prosperity. Whether Lord Curzon will see his way to once again flout the high-priests who mutter at the Free Trade shrine, we cannot undertake to say. It is certainly hard that the Bombay mills are undersold in their most important markets for yarn by the raw material exported from Bombay to be worked up by their not over-scrupulous rivals. We may point out that, if a movement for an export duty on raw cotton take shape, and the Government of India are willing to examine the question on its merits, there is a precedent ready to hand to justify such a step. For years past there has been an export duty on rice exported from Burma." In a letter we published in our issue of the 14th inst, Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, in most unequivocal terms, supported our appeal in favour of the imposition of an export duty on cotton. At the meeting of the Millowners Association on the 17th instant, Mr. Bamanji Dinshaw Petit re-echoed our suggestion, and spoke emphatically on the necessity of getting up an agitation to respectfully ask Lord Curzon to come to the rescue of an Indian industry, which affects lakhs of people, by imposing an export duty on cotton. In response to Mr. Bamanji Petit's remarks, Mr. Greaves, the chairman, replied that the question of an export duty on cotton was only a side-issue and was not the subject then before the meeting. We are not the enemies of Free Trade ; but the interests of millions of poor people must be paramount to everything else. An industry which supports hundreds of thousands of our Bombay Presidency people, and is the backbone of the trade of the country, should be protected by all means, regardless of the opinion of interested opponents. We have shown how the mill industry is every day carefully bled for the benefit of agents, managers, sub-managers, etc. Will the mill-owners themselves add to this drain by continuing to work full-time whatever it costs ? Will it pay them to go the broad road to ruin just because the Japanese and Chinese mill-owners seek to swamp the Far Eastern markets ? The one misfortune connected with short-time working is the distress likely to follow to a certain number of the mill-hands. But, if the mills go on working full-time, they will be stopped, sooner or later, by short supplies and high prices of cotton ; and then not some but all the hands of too many mills will be out.

The latest information concerning the position of agriculturists in the Bombay Presidency shows that the situation is gradually becoming severer and the destitution of the people more general. At the time of the issue of the Government memorandum the prospects seem to portend complete disaster. Beyond a few scattered showers in a small minority of talukas there has been no rain, and even where this has descended the character of the fall was light. It may suffice, however, to keep the crops alive until the arrival of the north-east monsoon, which it is hoped may give sufficient moisture to save the rabi crops. A fews days ago a cyclone was reported to be travelling in the direction of the northern part of the Presidency, but except at Belgaum and Ratnagiri rain has not been recorded. In addition to abnormally-high prices and consequent shortness of food there is in many districts, more particularly in Kathiawar, the additional affliction of shortness of water. So great is the dearth that the railway companies are experiencing considerable difficulty in working their traffic, and unfortunately there is every likelihood of the shortness of water becoming less. Crime follows in the footsteps of famine, and as in 1897, the offence chiefly of looting grain is becoming common. In the Ahmedabad District these small dacoities are so numerous that prisoners are not sent for trial, but dealt with summarily under the Whipping Act. Our Ahmedabad correspondent forwards particulars of a case in which a number of men were charged with robbery with violence, and those less incriminated were ordered, to receive a stipulated number of strokes from the lash—a very saluary form of punishment. It is fortunate that although destitution in the Presidency is so widespread, there are a few districts which can still rejoice in a measure of prosperity. In Kanara, Belgaum, Kolaba, and Ratnagiri Districts the condition of man and beast is good, but, although in Bijapur the standing crops are thriving and the cattle in good condition, the labourers, weavers and artizans are experiencing great distress on account of the great rise in prices, which is attributed to large exports from the district. The suffering is so great that test works have been ordered to be commenced in order to gauge the true condition of the people, but in view of the comparatively prosperous state of the district a report on the subject has been called for. The scheme for feeding cattle is now being brought into operation, and the Government of India have sanctioned an expenditure of eight lakhs of rupees for the supply of fodder to the affected tracts of Gujerat. The cattle camp at Ahmedabad has been and is doing excellent work, while two additional camps are to be started at Anand and Broach. To supplement the grass supply from its own forests 14,000 tons of grass from the Central Provinces have been secured, and will be sold to destitute agriculturists at cheap rates, or advanced as takavi to those who have no cash. When it became necessary for Government to face the inevitable and make preparations for sustaining life an extensive forest area was set apart for pasturing cattle. It was recognised there would be difficulty in overcoming the prejudices of the people and persuading them to transport their cattle to strange places, and officers were asked to make special efforts in this direction. It is clear that more can be done towards preserving animal life by this than in the conveyance of compressed fodder to various distressed districts, apart from the question of transport, which is not only difficult but very expensive. A drove of 100 cattle has left Broach for the Thana Forests, and it is gratifying to know that there are signs that the system is becoming much more popular than in 1897. The average daily number on relief works throughout the Presidency is 40,615 as compared with 34,751 in the previous week.

A modified reorganisation scheme has been sanctioned by the Government of India for the clerical establishments of the offices of the Director-General of Ordnance, India, and the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras Command.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Carthage, with the outward mails of the 13th instant, left Aden at midnight on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay from Mahableshwar will arrive at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, by passenger train at 7·35 a.m., (local time) to-morrow (Wednesday). His Excellency's arrival will be private. A salute of 17 guns will be fired to-morrow from the Saluting Battery at 7·35 a.m. to announce the arrival of His Excellency.

The Empire of India Life Assurance Company continues to make sound progress, the business for the six months ending 31st August last exceeding Rs. 12,00,000. The rates of this company compare most favourably with those of other offices, the policy holders apparently reaping a great deal of the benefit of the economical management. The claims on the company are met promptly, and in the opinion of the Insurance Press the position of the Empire of India Company is highly satisfactory. Share and policy holders have every reason to be satisfied with the progress that has been made. The management is not only active in the pursuit of new business, but prudent in what it undertakes, and this, coupled with the low rate of expenditure, augurs well for its success in the future.

The Transport Patiala, which sailed from here on the 8th instant, with one squadron of the 5th Dragoon Guards, arrived at Durban on Tuesday, all being well.

The despatch of mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Transvaal and Delagoa Bay on the 25th instant, via Calcutta, as previously advertised, has been cancelled.

Profound regret will be felt throughout our military society in India, says the *Pioneer*, at the mournful news of the death of Sir Penn Symons in the hour of victory. He had served from one end of this country to the other, from Tirah to Mandalay, and no man in the Army was better known, better liked, or more genuinely admired. But all private feelings apart, his death at the present juncture is a grievous loss to the nation. British troops have had often enough to show what they could do when badly commanded ; they have just shown at Glencoe what they can do when commanded by a man of natural capacity for the business of war. Men of his ability must always be rare ; no Staff College can manufacture them to order, and though we have in South Africa at the moment a body of as intelligent and capable officers as ever represented the interests of the country before her enemies, we should doubt whether his part will be filled again as he would have filled it. He has done all that a brave and capable man could do to organise victory, and he leaves a name that will be inscribed beside those of Moore and Abercrombby on the roll of the nation's heroes.

The Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 30th September, 1899, shows an increase on the corresponding week maunds, and Rs. 86,476 in the earnings.

A despatch went Home some months ago to the Secretary of State regarding the scheme for a reserve of Army Assistant Surgeons, the necessity for which campaigns of recent years on the frontier have brought into prominence. The reply of the Secretary of State was received last week. The inception of the scheme has been sanctioned, but there are still a good many moot points upon which further information is desirable and desired.

The snowfall on the Simla Himalaya has within the last few days come down to about 8,000 feet.

According to Consul-General, Sir Charles Oppenheimer, a result of the study by German experts of American progress is the establishment of a German leather industry. Germans claim to have themselves invented the manufacture of leather with the use of chrome salts, and Dr. Heinzerling, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, is named as the inventor of this process, which, in the year 1884, was finished by Schulz in America for technical use. This leather appeared first in the latter eighties on the American market. It is said especially to possess greater resisting power against dampness than ordinary chevreau leather. Six to seven years ago German factories commenced to manufacture chevreau from chrome. A firm bought several patents, and sent experts to America to study the process on the spot. This factory is furnished with new American tannery machinery, which is capable of turning out daily 500 dozen goat-skins, and they contemplate raising the output to 1,000 dozen per day. The factory has succeeded in working off hides from various sources, with like success. Another German firm is said to have been successful in manufacturing calf, cow, and strap leather with chrome salts, according to a new process invented by Dr. Heinzerling. This success has caused great rejoicing in Germany, and German papers conclude from this that the technical and commercial methods of the Americans ought to be studied by proper skilled experts in order to be able to beat the work of the Americans. As to the branches of trade which, in this connection, are next to be taken in hand, are mentioned the shoe, bicycle, and iron industries.

A letter from Kazvin, in Persia, to the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti*, reports an outbreak of native fanaticism against the Christians in that town, who are composed principally of Armenians and a few Russian traders. On the night of Sept. 8 two houses were broken into and pillaged by a mob of 400 persons, including priests and students, who attacked and badly injured a dozen Russian Armenians and the correspondent of Prince Oukhtamsky's paper. Next morning telegrams were sent to the Grand Vizier and the Russian Ambassador at Teheran, and a reply came back that the Shah would send troops to administer condign punishment, whereupon the Governor of Kazvin at once arrested some 300 persons, many of whom were beaten on the soles of their feet, while others were punished by the cutting off of their hands, noses or ears. The correspondent, who describes this barbarous treatment, declares that the recently opened road made by the Russians from Resht, seems to have given offence to the Persian clergy, who have for some time been exhorting their congregations in the mosques to attack the Christians.

Colonel F. Abbott, who has been granted an extension of his command of the 7th Bombay Lancers, joined the service in 1868 and received his brevet-colonelcy thirty years after. The Colonel went through the Afghan War as orderly officer to Brigadier-General Nuttall in the advance on Kandahar. He afterwards acted as brigade-major to the Vitakri field force.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. W. Falls, A. S. C., who has just been promoted to that rank, secured distinction in the Egyptian war of 1882. He was mentioned in despatches and in the *London Gazette*, was given the bronze medal, was awarded the Khedive's star, and was promoted to the rank of major. He joined the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry in 1876, and in 1884 he joined the old Commissariat and Transport Staff. He is now serving at Aldershot.

The Catholic Cathedral at Westminster is approaching completion. It is in contemplation to open it for worship on September 29, 1900, the Golden Jubilee of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in England. The roofing has been begun, some of the minarets and domes are almost finished, and the tower has been carried to half the intended height. The nave will be the largest in England, with an area of 14,040 square feet, as compared with the 13,244 square feet of the nave of York Minster.

Major H. K. Harley, D.S.O., who has joined the Punjab command headquarters as an attache, is a young officer who only joined the service in 1890. He was one of the heroes of the defence of the Chitral fort in 1895, and it was he who successfully conducted the sortie for the purpose of blowing up a mine which had come into dangerous proximity to the fort. This conduct was rewarded with the Distinguished Service Order.

The prosecution at the instance of the Dominion Government of the president and directors of the Ville Marie Bank, now in liquidation, on the charge of returning false statements to the Finance Department regarding the notes in circulation, has brought out evidence which has led to a further charge of forgery being preferred against Mr. William Weir, the president, and Mr. Lichtenstein, the vice-president, while Mr. Godfrey Wein and Mr. Frederick Smith are charged with being accessories.

The death occurred on Sunday, Oct. 1, of Mr. Richard Palmer Jenkins, of Beachley Lodge, Chepstow, in his seventy-fourth year. Educated at Harrow and the Hon. East India Company's college at Haileybury, he was from 1846 to 1873 in the East India Company's Civil Service, serving first of all in the Behar Province, among the English planters in the Tirhoot District. On the annexation of the Punjab in 1849 he volunteered for service there and was employed under Lawrence, as one of the pioneer civilians, to disarm the people and introduce British rule. He escaped the first shock of the Mutiny (in which one of his brothers was killed at Cawnpore), as he was in England on furlough. All furlough men were ordered to rejoin, and he then served for a short period again under his old master. The rest of his service was passed in the Behar province, where his offical career began, and where on two important occasions his personal influence and sound judgment enabled him to suppress two far spreading agrarian demonstrations among the agricultural population whose relations as cultivators were much strained against their employers the planters. His Indian service came to an end in 1873 when he retired as Commissioner of the Patna Division. His Indian services were the prelude to twenty-five years more of voluntary service gratuitously rendered as a justice of the peace and magistrate in his own county. He married, in 1876, Mary Campbell, daughter of T. W. Murray-Allan, of Glenfeochan, Argyleshire, and leaves no issue.

A "Central News" telegram from Berlin says :—Official despatches received here from the agents of the Government at Apia state that the rivalry between the Mataafans and Malitoans, which resulted in so much bloodshed and disorder in the spring, is again threatening, and that the form of Tripartite administration of Samoa drawn up by Germany, England, and the United States in the early summer has already proved practically unworkable. In diplomatic circles it is stated that an entirely new plan of government is now before the three Powers concerned. As the negotiations are at present only in the embryo stage, details are not yet obtainable. It is practically certain, however, that if the new scheme which has already received full acceptance by one of the Powers, be carried out, each Power will sign an agreement making it individually accountable for some geographical area of the Samoan group. The Powers are determined to put down the bloodshed and savagery, and the new scheme will make each Power responsible for the peace of its own portion.

The new Boyanhalli Mine on the Kolar Gold Field, recently started by Messrs. Hajee Ismail Sait and Abdul Rahman Saib seems to promise well, for it is stated that at a depth of 40 feet quartz has been struck which has given an assay of 5 cwts. of gold to the ton. The operations in Manegatta, near Kolar town, by the same licensees will commence soon.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DETAILS OF THE ACTION OF ELANDSLAAGTE.

LONDON, OCT. 22.

The British loss at Elandslaagte was about 160, but the exact number is not yet officially published.

The losses on the side of the Boers were heavy.

IMPORTANT CAPTURES.

Commander Kock (since dead) and Piet Joubert, a nephew of General Joubert, besides many others, were taken prisoners. Two guns were captured.

A German Colonel named Schiel was taken prisoner by us.

STUBBORN BOER DEFENCE.

The action was a most brilliant one, and was characterised by the greatest courage and tenacity on the part of the Boers, whose position was situated on a rocky hill of exceptional strength, which they held to the last most heroically.

It was a subject of remark that their artillery on this occasion was well handled.

The 5th Lancers and 5th Dragoon Guards thrice charged the retreating Boers in the darkness.

COMPOSITION OF THE BOER FORCES.

The fighting strength of the enemy comprised many Hollanders and Germans and men of other nationalities.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION RESTORED.

The action at Elandslaagte has practically restored the railway communication between Ladysmith and Glencoe.

GLENCOE AGAIN ATTACKED BY GENERAL JOUBERT.

OCT. 23.

The news that General Joubert is again attacking our entrenched position at Glencoe is confirmed.

Brigadier-General Yule is now commanding at Glencoe.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty the Queen has telegraphed to Lord Lansdowne (Minister for War) that her heart bleeds at the dreadful losses sustained by her forces, and expressing her heartfelt sympathy with the relations of those who have fallen and the wounded.

The Lord Mayor of London has opened a fund on behalf of the families of those killed.

THE ATTACK ON ELANDSLAAGTE.

General French commanded the attack at Elandslaagte and Colonel Ian Hamilton commanded the Infantry, whilst General White was a spectator.

Commandant Kock, who was General Joubert's second-in-command, has died of his wounds.

ANOTHER BRITISH SUCCESS.

LATER.

It is reported that a brilliant sortie has been made by the British at Glencoe, which is the second signal victory there.

The Boers have retired demoralized.

BOER LOSSES AT ELANDSLAAGTE.

A despatch to the War Office state that General Viljoen has been killed and Commandant Pretorious wounded at Elandslaagte.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

VICTORY DUE TO GENERAL SYMONS' TACTICS.

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 23.

The following special telegram from London, dated the 21st instant, appears in the "Pioneer":—

Military critics here attribute the victory at Glencoe to General Symons' masterly tactics in turning the defensive into offensive at the critical moment; also to his gallant example in leading the advance, and the courage wherewith his staff seconded him explains the large mortality among officers.

Crowds assembled in Trafalgar Square during the afternoon, coupling the names of Nelson and Symons, and cheering enthusiastically.

The Queen telegraphed General Symons' promotion to Major-General immediately, but unfortunately he died before the message reached him.

Brigadier-General Yule temporarily commands in his place.

Sunshine prevailed from early morning on the 20th, and the Infantry withstood the searching Boer fire all the forenoon, the Dublins and the Irish Fusiliers falling fast, whereas the enemy's artillery fire was comparatively harmless, the range being ill-judged and the ammunition bad.

Scarcely six shells burst within our lines.

The British line advanced at 7-30 a.m., with the Dublins in front, the King's Royal Rifles to the right, and the Leicesters to the left, utilising the scanty cover admirably.

Curious lulls marked the advance over the steep ground. Meanwhile our batteries, at 2,000 yards' range, were working with great effect and with an enormous expenditure of ammunition.

By midday the British infantry were swarming over the hill crest, which beforehand seemed to be impregnable, the men shouting "Majuba!" "Dargai!"

The Boers fled at once, falling during their rout into the hands of the 18th Hussars and the Mounted Infantry, who in the meanwhile had rounded the hill on the east and north.

According to the latest telegram, the cavalry are pursuing the enemy, who were thoroughly scared with cold steel.

The enemy are unlikely to resume operations on this side of the frontier.

They are demoralised and refuse to run any further risks, and are disgusted with the aged General Joubert, also realising that their artillery is bad and the administration inefficient.

The War Office announce eight officers killed and 24 wounded; non-commissioned officers and men, 30 killed and 152 wounded.

The dead include General Sir William Symons, who was hit in the groin; Colonel Sherston, of the Brigade Staff; Lieutenant Hill; Captain Connor, Irish Fusiliers; Captain Weldon and Lieutenant Genge, Dublins; Colonel Gunning, Captain Pechell, Lieutenants Taylor, Barnett and Hambro, King's Royal Rifles.

The wounded include Colonel Beckett, Majors Hammersley, Davison and Boultbre; Captains Lock, Adam, Pike, Lowndes, Dibley, Nugent Stuart-Wortley, Maclachlan and Bayford.

THE VICTIMS OF WAR.

Colonel Charles E. Beckett was in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882 and earned the medal and clasp and bronze star. He was at Medj and was mentioned in despatches. In the Soudan (1884-85) he earned a clasp.

Lieut.-Col. R. H. Gunning, of the 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles, was in the Zulu War of 1879 and received the medal and clasp. He was also in the Burmah War of 1891-92.

Major F. Hammersley, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, was D. A. A. G. at the Headquarters Staff in 1896. In the Nile Expedition of 1884-85 he was mentioned in despatches and awarded the medal and clasp and bronze star.

Captain M. H. K. Pechell, of the King's Royal Rifles, first saw service in the Hazara Expedition of 1891 and received the medal and clasp. In 1891 he was in the Miranzai Expedition (medal and clasp) in the Isazai Expedition in 1892, and in the Chitral Campaign in 1895 (medal and clasp).

Captain Oliver S. W. Nugent, D. S. O., of the Kings Royal Rifles, was 39 years of age. He served in the Hazara Expedition of 1891, and earned the medal and clasp. In 1891 he was also in the Miranzai Expedition, was mentioned in despatches, and received the clasp. In 1892 he was in the Isazai Expedition, and in 1895 was in the Chitral Expedition, mentioned in despatches and received the medal and clasp.

Captain Alan R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, of the King's Royal Rifles, was born in 1868. He was in the Relief of Chitral in 1895.

Captain Frederick A. Adam acted as A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy in 1894.

Captain W. Pearson Davison, of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, was in the Soudan Campaign in 1884, and received the medal and clasp and bronze star.

ONE OF THE VICEREGAL STAFF WOUNDED.

ANXIOUS ENQUIRY BY THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 23.

It is understood, on the receipt of the news of the wounding of Captain Adam, late of the Viceregal Staff, that Lord Curzon cabled to enquire after his progress, but up to a late hour to-night no reply had arrived.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, OCT. 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with mails of the 13th instant, left here for Bombay at midnight yesterday, and the s. s. India, for Colombo and Australia, at 10 p.m. yesterday.

THE SUB. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 23.

The Government of India have ruled that Assistant Surgeons of the Subordinate Medical Department are entitled to conveyance hire when proceeding on duty to and from different parts of their own stations as well as to outstations. A corresponding question for Hospital Assistants is still under consideration.

A CORDITE FACTORY FOR INDIA.

Captain D. M. Babington, R.A., and Mr. J. C. Burnham proceed home on deputation in connection with the proposal to establish a cordite factory.

FRONTIER NEWS.

The brother of the Khan of Jar has now succeeded in getting reconciled to his family.

THE POLITICAL OFFICER OF KELAT.

Owing to the scarcity, the Political Officer in Kelat will modify his proposed cold weather tour, and, instead of proceeding to Panjgar, will summon the Mekran Chiefs to meet him at Mashkai, and later on will visit Zehri and Baghwara, where no British officer has been for four years.

It seems this is the fourth consecutive year of deficient rain in Baluchistan. The people being largely nomadic, however, actual famine is not anticipated, though much loss of sheep and cattle is likely to occur.

P. M. O.'s, BOMBAY AND QUETTA DISTRICTS.

The next vacancy in the P. M. Oship of the Bombay District is to go to an officer of the British Service, while the Indian Service will get the next vacancy in a corresponding Quetta appointment.

RAILWAYS THROUGH NATIVE STATES, PUNJAB.

The construction has been sanctioned, at the cost of the Jhind and Maler Kotla States, of a broad-gauge railway from Ludhiana, via Dhuri, to Jakhal, about eighty miles in length.

ANOTHER VICTIM TO ENTERIC.

Lieutenant D. M. Kennedy, 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers, died at Peshawar, last Thursday, of enteric.

THE INDIAN POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Farrer's much-regretted death at home will cause some promotions in the Indian Postal Department. Mr. Stewart Wilson, to Class 1 of Post-Master General, and Mr. Forbes, to Class 2, will be the probable selections.

FRONTIER NEWS.

Since the surrender of Mehrab Khan of Khetran, the management of his tribe has passed to Mir Bakhtiyar Khan.

Levy posts about Spilotoi, Waziristan, have been warned to be on the alert as the Mullah Powindah has collected a lashkar to enforce the surrender by the Abdur Rahman Khels of the camels raided from the Bivar Khels.

Fighting, however, is unlikely, as the Abdur Rahman Khels will probably surrender when they see the Mullah means business.

FINANCE MEMBER, VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Nothing is known at Head-quarters of the story, which has found currency, to the effect that Mr. Howard Vincent, the great authority on Turkish Finance, succeeds Mr. Dawkins as Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council.

ALTERATION IN THE LEAVE RULES.

As regards the suggested changes in the leave rules, it is understood that there has never been the slightest intention on the part of the Government that that part of furlough, which, it is proposed, should be taken on full pay in place of accumulated privilege leave, should cease to count as active service, and to qualify for pension. In these circumstances the charge of a breach of faith, which has been freely brought against the Government in some quarters, is seen to be without foundation. There is another aspect, in which there has been considerable misapprehension as to the attitude of Government. Although the various Local Governments and authorities consulted were requested to send their replies so as to reach Simla before the end of the season and the break-up of the Council, there is not, and there never has been, any intention on the part of Government to precipitate a decision; and full attention will be given to all the views that may be put forward.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA OCT. 23.

There were 8 cases and 6 deaths in the City to-day, the total mortality being 14: in the Cantonment 1 case, 1 death; in the suburban area, nil; in the district 54 cases and 50 deaths.

A RAILWAY DERAILMENT.

Owing to a derailment between Thana and Mumbra Station, this afternoon's train was two hours late.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

AHMEDABAD, OCT. 22.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY is to pay a visit to Ahmedabad on the 4th proximo, when he will remain here for four hours only in order to examine the famine relief works. His Excellency's visit will be private only.

Lord Sandhurst will arrive here on the 2nd proximo, when he will be received at the station by the civil and military authorities. His Excellency will stay here four days, when after inspecting the relief works, he will arrange for new works to be opened. The first sod of the Ahmedabad Doolka Railway line will be turned by His Excellency. Mr. Ritchie is already appointed Executive Engineer attached to the line, and Rao Bahadhur Ramchander Icharam Vyas is to act as the supervisor on the line for the employment of the famine-stricken people.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst is requested by the Secretary to the Gujirat Vernacular Society, Rao Bahadur Lalshanker Umiashanker, to perform the opening ceremony of the Society building, which is very near completion now. It is said that His Excellency has consented to open the building in the event of his having sufficient time in Ahmedabad. His Excellency will stay at the "Shahi Baug," the residence of the Revenue Commissioner.

There will also be a conference of revenue authorities here on the arrival of the Governor, when the question of opening irrigation works in the district will be discussed.

Three hundred cattle from Ahmedabad, six hundred from Broach and three hundred from Kaira were deported last week to the grazing grounds at Palghar in the Thana district.

The city police lock-up is full of the prisoners now. In order to make room for more, who are brought in numbers from the different talukas, twelve rooms in the old jail buildings are set apart for them. The crimes are due to the prevailing scarcity.

The mixed train from Wadhwan, which is usually due at 11-24 a.m. here, arrived two hours later yesterday, it having caught fire midway between the Jakhwada and Viramgaum stations. A passenger in a second class compartment was preparing tea on a stove filled with spirit of wine, when by accident the stove overturned and the flames ignited the whole compartment. The shouts of the passengers inside the first and second classes did not attract the attention of either the driver or the guard of the train. Most of the people, fearing danger to their lives, jumped out of the carriages, while the train was in motion, and it is said that eight of the passengers have been more or less injured.

Sixty prisoners have been sent up for trial to the Sessions Court by Khan Bahadhur Dadabhai Nasarvanji Nanavaty, First Class Magistrate of Viramgaum, on charges of dacoity. The facts of the case are these:—A party of seventy persons, consisting of Kolis, Waghriy and Rajputs, amred with guns, swords and clubs started on a raiding excursion. On arriving at the village of Augan, they saw ten carts, laden with wheat and sugar, driving towards the town of Viramgaum. Somewhere near the latter place, the raiders attacked the cartsmen and drove them back to the village of Jakhavada, where they severely belaboured the drivers and carried away the bags, doing full justice to the sugar on the spot. On receiving information, Messrs. Lambert and Pratt, with a police force, went to the scene of the disorder and captured 63 of the raiders. They were placed on trial before Khan Bahadur Nanavaty, who discharged three of them and committed the rest to take their trial before the Sessions Court.

NAGPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, OCT. 23.

POVERTY and suffering are being keenly felt by the poorer classes of people. The exodus of famine-stricken people of the surrounding villages is growing daily. The local Administration are trying their best to meet the wants by opening several relief works. In the Nagpur Division several relief works were opened on the 15th instant, and preparations are being vigorously forwarded towards establishing others. The prices of food-grain have already reached an amount beyond all proportion. In the Ramtek Tehsilee two relief camps have been opened and similar relief will be opened at Umrer. A subscription list has been circulated and the European residents of this station have responded handsomely.

The annual police "week" sports this year has had to be postponed as a result of the impending famine in these Provinces. The Camp of Exercise of the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles, which should have been opened at Telinkheri some time in the early part of next year is also likely to be abandoned owing to scarcity of water. The Berar Rifles have promised the N. V. R. in the event of the Camp of Exercise taking place they will come over, but are now reluctant as the plague in Nagpur is just now on the increase. The disease continues in several quarters of the Nagpur City. The following are the figures of the officially registered attacks and deaths due to plague between the 14th and 20th inst.:—Oct. 14, 8 attacks and 9 deaths; Oct. 15, 5 attacks and 7 deaths; Oct. 16, 2 attacks and 2 deaths; Oct. 17, 6 attacks and 7 deaths; Oct, 18, 7 attacks and 6 deaths; and Oct. 19, 3 attacks and 4 deaths. There were 3 attacks and 2 deaths at Kalmishwar during the week. The above figures bring up the total deaths for the current month to 128 or 274 deaths since the present outbreak.

There were 330 persons inoculated by Assistant Surgeons Ray and Kane up to the 19th inst., which is a poor result and does not speak highly for its popularity in Nagpur city, but more should be done by the leaders of the people in this direction. The Empress Mills are doing wonders in this direction. The manager not only encourages inoculation, but makes pecuniary sacrifices towards the poor. The inoculations already exceed over two thousand people. The leniency shown by withdrawing the compulsory segreagation of those infected, I am afraid, will tend to increase the epidemic. In some quarters it is said that the in-coming new chief Commissioner may bring the old rules into operation.

The cold weather has gradually set in, the mornings and nights are dreadfully cool, but the days are hot.

The bar and the bench are very busy in this station, trying several cases of murders, dacoities, and amongst them is a divorce case.

RUSSIA WANTS COMPENSATION.

DISCUSSING the attitude of Germany with regard to the Transvaal crisis, the journal "Rossia," writing in St. Petersburg, on the 30th ultimo, says:—

It is still an open question whether Russian diplomacy, on the basis of the Hague Conference, may not make the experiment of recommending Great Britain and the Transvaal to have recourse to a Court of Arbitration. In view of the general hostile feeling against Great Britain, it is very possible that numerous volunteers from Europe will go to the aid of the Boers, just as Russian volunteers went to the aid of Servia. If Great Britain were to attempt to prevent such a movement, Russia would perhaps speak a decisive word. Further, if Great Britain should subjugate South Africa, adequate compensation would be due to Russia. There is good reason to assume that Great Britain in taking arms against the Transvaal, has come to an agreement with Germany, and has promised that country certain advantages, probably in Asia Minor, in or very near to Russian spheres of influence. While Russia can continue to calmly contemplate German encroachments in the Persian Gulf, so long as the south coast of the Black Sea is not interfered with, a war in South Africa offers very opportune occasion for the consolidation of Russian influence in Persia. Here Russia could most advantageously demand compensation from Great Britain.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN LEPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I would again press the needs of this Asylum on your charity, as our daily requirement of food alone is hard to meet. Such a charitable institution must appeal to every one who has ever seen the helpless condition of the leper. By the repelling nature of the disease, he is cut off from friends; by his suffering he cannot assist in the business which would support him; for sanitary reasons he is excluded from any work for self-support; so he becomes, of necessity, an object of charity and pity; for even in well-to-do families the leper is an outcast, and so usually takes to wandering and to begging for a living, as long as his strength will permit. Hence the establishment of Asylums is to secure the public against the pernicious influence of these roaming lepers. Therefore, I have boldness in urging yet again our ever recurring needs on the public, who have here-to-fore helped us so generously and to whom our thanks are due.

At present there are three European and nearly one hundred Indian lepers in this asylum.

Friends, we urge that you help us with your means, as this Asylum, not being a Government institution, is almost entirely dependent on charity, and just now as no funds are in hand, we have to rely entirely on what money may be received from day to-day. The smallest sum is very welcome, and to save cost, can be sent in postage stamps.

Every year a report with balance sheet is published and sent to subscribers and to others who may ask for the same.

Your donation may be paid into the "Alliance Bank of Simla, Head Office," to be credited to the "Subathu Leper Asylum Fund," or sent direct to the Superintendent.—Yours, &c.,

M. B. CARLETON, M.D.,
Superintendent, Leper Asylum.

Subathu, Punjab, 16th Oct.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

COMPARISON OF FORCES.

THE military correspondent of the "Daily Graphic," writing on the 5th October, says:—The now practically assured despatch of a considerable force from this country to South Africa marks a stage in our military history. No such force as that about to be mobilised has left England since the commencement of the century, and in the time that has elapsed since the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns an immence change has taken place in every department of military life. If an army corps of upwards of 30,000 men is added to the 20,000 troops now in South Africa or on their way there, it will constitute a larger force than we have despatched from home for active service since the days of Wellington. That great commander, in his epoch-making victory at Waterloo, had not so large a force of British soldiers under his command as Sir Redvers Buller will have under his orders in the event of hostilities with the Boers, and since that day no such numbers have left our shores at any one time. The 25,000 men or so that constituted our original force in the Crimea was approached only in 1882, when Sir Garnet Wolseley took out a somewhat similar number to Egypt for the overthrow of Arabi Pasha, and although the Afghan War of 1878-80 and the recent operations in the Tirah saw larger number in the fields, they were mainly drawn from the permanent garrison of India, and did not go out for the occasion in such numbers from England. The most recent of our warlike operations—the Soudan campaign of a year ago—was of course accomplished with a comparatively small British force acting in conjunction with the Egyptian army.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

As far, then, as numbers go, this will be a fresh departure, and this considerable body of troops is drawn, it must be remembered, not from India, which will only contribute some 5,000 or so, nor from the Colonies, which will also find a comparatively small body of men, but mainly from our home shores; and our forces all over the world will therefore be but little weakened. The 50,000 men who will take the field will all be men of the best age, not too young nor too old—men who have acquired a thorough knowledge of their profession, and who may be trusted to maintain the traditions of the British army. Behind them will be another equally strong body if necessary for the reservists who will be called out to place this 30,000 men on a war footing will only form a very small portion of the 80,000 men in the First Class Reserve. It is this reserve that enables us to accomplish this, and that thus places us in a far superior position to any we have occupied at any previous time in the expiring century—such, for instance, as at the date of the Crimean War. It is only right that this should be recognised and that the value of system of reserves—that system which has been so much abused and derided—should now be appreciated, and while on the subject of the reserves, it may be as well to point out that a slight change was made a short time ago in regard to calling them out for war. There are now 5,000 reservists, who have recently left the ranks and are liable for recall to those ranks without the sanction of Parliament. These men were intended to meet the occasion of some small war not of the magnitude of "a national emergency," and to allow the military authorities to mobilise a small force for minor operations without the special consent of Parliament. But such a force would not suffice for our present needs, and Parliament must therefore be assembled if we require more than 5,000 men for the reserve. The necessary numbers can be called out previously to the assembly of Parliament, which must, however, follow within a limited period of ten days. If, therefore, it is decided to mobilise an army corps, we may expect the orders to do so, and the consequent calling out of the resrves, to precede the assembling of Parliament, which, however, can only be anticipated by a few days.

WHITE AGAINST WHITE.

There is another aspect in which the coming war—if it unhappily breaks out—may be regarded as marking a fresh stage in our military progress. Since Waterloo we have only once been engaged with a European Power, and then we were aided by powerful allies. As a rule our campaigns have been carried out against uncivilised and generally savage people usually, but indifferently armed, although often brave, and far exceeding us in numbers. About the only exception to this has been the very people we now find ourselves face to face with, and it is further a curious fact that they are almost the only people over whom we have not been victorious. This need, not however, make us fearful of the result, but it should make us careful of the means we take to insure it. It may seem to some people rather curious that we should require 50,000 men with which to insure victory over a smaller number of Dutch farmers, but it must be remembered that we shall not place any thing like 50,000 men in the fighting line against them. Large number of the total will be absorbed at the base or bases, and along the lines of communication, entrusted with all the duties of transport and supply that are necessary when a British army takes the field. The Boer forces, on the other hand, will be fighting in their own country; they are essentially of a light mobile nature; and they are practically a nation in arms. The numbers we are sending out are by no means too large; some people think they are scarcely large enough, looking to the extent of country to be dominated, and the dangerous effect even a slight reverse would have upon the black races of South Africa. Moreover, the Boers are first-rate marksmen, admirably armed—for we need not pay much attention to the stories we hear of bursting Mausers. The tactics to be adopted will be full of interest for all soldiers, for it will be the first time that the British infantry have encountered a really well-armed, well-trained body of marksmen, and as every year sees now some advance in the manufacture of weapons of precision, fresh developments—at least as regards the infantry weapon—may be expected even for those who have studied the somewhat belated results of the American-Spanish struggle. As regards artillery the Boers will be out-classed, and our batteries, if well handled, should overwhelm the enemy's fire. The cavalry are not likely to have many opportunities of useful action—that is if the Boers play the game with their accustomed skill, but if they allow themselves to be forced into the open in at all close formations they are likely to suffer severely from cavalry and horse artillery, which they have no similar means of encountering.

PROGRESS OF THE PREPARATIONS.

Finally, a word may be said as to the progress of our military preparations up to the present. There are already signs of the usual impatience of the ignorant against what they look upon as the culpable dilatoriness of the military. It must be again pointed out, as has been done before in these columns, that we are not yet at war with the Transvaal, and further, that the season of the year does not yet allow of active operations. On the continent somewhat similar expressions of ridicule are occasionally heard, and our slowness of mobilisation even has been sarcastically commented on. It is therefore necessary to remind our foreign critics that mobilisation has not yet commenced, and that any criticism of it is, therefore, premature, to say the least. Every preparation has long been made for it, and it could have proceeded smoothly enough if ordered at any time in the past two months. When it does take place it will not, of course, be carried on with the same rapidity as is observed on the continent, where every thing can be cut and dried beforehand to meet the one or two possible contingencies. With us as has been observed before in the "Daily Graphic" mobilisation is a far more difficult operation, for it concerns different and everchanging units, and has to be adapted to meet a score of different contingencies. One of these has now risen, and the fresh necessary preliminary measures it involves having now been taken, mobilisation, when ordered, will go forward smoothly enough. The further operation of the despatch and concentration of a large force of all arms on a distant shore constitutes another and a different problem, which no other nation has to face in the same degree.

M. JOLY, the new Prefect of the Saone et Loire Department, on Sept. 29 received instructions from the Minister of the Interior to proceed to Le Creusot, and while showing absolute impartiality to try to find a solution to the present difficulty with the ironworkers. The first satisfactory step was the appearance that afternoon of the delegates of the strikers and the representative of M. Schneider before M. Boulant, a local magistrate who offered his services as arbitrator, but a telegram states that his attempt to settle the trouble was unsuccessful. The workmen at the cycle manufactory of Fils de Peugeot Freres on Sept. 29 unanimously resolved to continue the strike. The workmen of the Dion-Bouton works, to the number of 700, have just gone on strike in order to obtain the dismissal of a foreman.

THE FAR EAST.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN HONGKONG.

AT the time of the disturbances in the new territory it was given as the cause for the opposition of the villagers to the assumption of British rule that the Triad and other secret societies, which are strong in membership in Southern China, were inciting the populace to rebellion, and subsequently evidence of this was received by the authorities. It having come to the knowledge of the Government officials in the new territory and the Captain Superintendent of Police that these societies were still operating in the new territory, and were terrorising the villagers, Captain Superintendent May arranged for a systematic raid of the principal resorts of these bad characters in the hope of supressing this lawlessness and assuring the people of the justice and security of British rule. On the night of 3rd September, the Captain Superintendent led a strong party of Police to the new territory, and at daylight next morning he directed a descent to be made at four different places that were reported to be seething with Triad Society agitation. Inspector D. Macdonald, in charge of the Yaumati District, led a party to raid Tsin Wan and district; Detective Sergeants Sullivan and Sim directed operations at Saikong; Chief Detective Inspector Hanson and party raided Kat-O; and the Captain Superintendent, accompanied by Mr. Hallifax (the Police Magistrate) Mr. Messer and Inspector Kemp, of the Water Police made a raid of Taipohu and the surrounding country. Mr. May's party scoured a considerable district, including the village of Un Lu, Kowloon-hang, and as far as Fun Liu, and secured six of the prominent leaders of secretrs societies. At Tsin Wan five men were arrested, at Saikong six, and at Kat-O three. The prisoners were found in possession of the insignia, banners and other paraphernalia connected with Triad Societies, and strong incriminating evidence was obtained against every man. Two of the men arrested at Kat-O are notoriously bad characters. They had terrorized the people into subjection, and were living on blackmail of thirty cents a month from each boat crew of the district. One of the men committed rape upon a young married woman in her boat in presence of the husband.

On Wednesday, the Police Court was opened in a matshed at Taipo. The building is nearly arranged and very roomy. Mr. Hallifax presided. The prisoners were under charge of a guard of two Indian constables. Five men were brought before the magistrate, and the man charged with rape was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court. The other charges of black nailing against him and his confederate were gone into, but were adjourned for further evidence. Three other men are charged with being members of the Triad Society. The remaining fifteen prisoners are to be deported by order of His Excellency in Council, and have been brought to Hongkong in order that the necessary arrangements may be carried out. Captain Superintendent May is still pursuing his investigations, being determined to run all the leaders to earth, and if they proceed into Chinese territory, to ask the co-operation of the Chinese authorities in effecting the arrest of these dangerous characters.

The raid has had the most gratifying effect of strengthening the assurance given to the people of the power of British Law, and constables have been left in the districts recently ruled by the secret societies as a practical proof of the endeavours of the authorities to secure the peace and security of the inhabitants.—"China Mail," Oct. 7.

LARGE PURCHASE OF TRANSPORT VESSELS.

Major C. A. Devol and Mr. Daniel Earnshaw, jun., marine superintendent engineer of the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, Manila, who were appointed Government Commissioners for the purchase of transport vessels in Hongkong, have completed their commission, securing a large number of vessels in the Colony. The extent of the Commissioners purchases comprises two steamers, six launches, five lighters and one schooner. Four of the launches have arrived at Manila, another was expected to arrive there this morning, and the sixth launch, which left yesterday morning, is expected to reach Manila on Friday morning. All the launches have only recently left the builders' hands. The lighters are all practically of new construction, with the exception of two lighters, which are in good condition bought from the P. and O. Company. The *Esmeralda* left last night with one of the lighters in tow; two lighters, will be towed down by the *Legazpi*; the schooner is to sail down and be delivered in Manila; and the remaining two lighters will be towed down by either the *Salvadora* or the *Diamante*. The two steamers purchased were designed for river service, and are each of 172 tons capacity. All these vessels have been purchased solely for the use of the Quartermaster's Department in the work of loading and unloading the transports at Manila. The work of this department is daily increasing, and the purchases of the Commissioners may be said to be only the first instalment of their work. As a matter of fact, arrangements have been made for the construction of more vessels at Hongkong and also at Manila.—*China Mail*, Oct. 3.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Japanese cotton yarn market has decidedly improved of late. On the authority of a cotton spinner, the *Osaka Asaka* states, that the export of yarn this year is generally believed to reach 400,000 bales. This estimate is based on the fact that the export up to the end of July amounted to 191,800 bales, and the market in North China is improving steadily. The quantity exported last month amounted to 35,400 bales, and it is thought the total will reach not far short of 400,000 bales at the end of the year.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

It is reported from Foochow that many men belonging to the British surveying vessel "Waterwitch" have been poisoned by drinking bad mineral water supplied by Chinese, and that one of them has died in consequence. Pagoda Anchorage is famous for the vile drink stuffs vended by the native amongst sailors, and this is not the first death that has been traced to this cause, another British bluejacket having died there some years ago as the result of a draught of some locally-made poison sold as Pagoda gin.—*China Gazette*.

A Canton despatch reports that more than half of the members of the likin service in that city have recently resigned, as a protest against Kang Yi's arbitrary demands for contributions, and that so obnoxious has the Lord High Extortioner made himself that double guards have had to be detailed to protect his residence. Kang Yi is even reported to have said in this connection that he would be lucky if he succeeded in returning to Peking alive.—*N.-C. Daily News*.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. Bapu Bhau Patil has been elected a member of the Taluka Local Board of Wada in the Thana District. Mr. Vishnu Ganesh Oke has been appointed Clerk of the Court in the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Thana. Dr F. A. Moos, Civil Surgeon of Thana, inspected the Mithi Bai Charitable Dispensary at Coorla on Wednesday last.

A heavy storm passed over Shapur in Thana District in the afternoon of Wednesday last. Sharp showers of rains accompanied by thunder and lightning fell at Shapur for about quarter of an hour. A large number of road side trees were blown down and several persons in Bazaar Peith were thrown down by the wind. A two storeyed house, belonging to Mr. Bhikaji Jijibhai collapsed during the storm, and about a dozen Kolies were more or less injured. No lives were lost.

It appears from enquiry that a Hindoo servant, named Maroti, belonging to Mr. E. Laughton, of Bombay living in Tribhavandas bungalow on the Bombay Road, Thana, died from the effects of excessive drinking last week. The man had, of late, been given to drinking freely.

A Julai, named Latif of the village of Yeola, who was sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law for the murder of his wife in Salsette Taluka was executed within the special prison of Thana early on Wednesday last. Mr. W. W. Wellis, Superintendent of Jail, and Dr. F. A. Moos, Civil Surgeon of Thana, with an escort of Police, were present at the gallows. The body of the condemned man was handed over to his brother, Mahomed Vaja of Yeola for disposal.

Damoo Ganoo was tried and fined Rs. 10 by Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana for criminally trespassing upon the premises belonging to Mr. Cawasji Byramji Divecha (Abkari Agent at Kalyan) in the Tembi Street on Friday last.

Six births and thirty deaths (including fifteen deaths from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. There have been fifteen cases and fifteen deaths from plague here since Sunday last. Pipalpada, Mahaghiri, Channi and both the Koliwadas are now the plague infected Wards in Thana. There are seven patients in the Plague Hospital and thirty-three persons in the Observation Camp to-day. It is warm here during the day. The thermometer, in the shade, indicating 76 to 92 degrees temperature.

IN the current number of the "British Medical Journal" there is an important article on "Plague," by Professor Simpson, of King's College, London, which contains some very disquieting facts. We are told that there are two varieties of plague, the pneumonic (most fatal and most infectious) and the ambullant or mild form of the disease, both of which may escape attention for some time and so permit the germs of the disease to be extensively spread. The symptoms of the first of these forms are said to be such that it is likely to be mistaken for bronchitis or pneumonia. To most people (says the "Literary World") this will be a new fact, the idea being that plague is invariably associated with glandular swellings.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE RISE IN THE BANK RATE.

ADVANCE OF IRON AND STEEL PRICES.

POSITION OF THE CHEMICAL TRADES.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

THE Stock Exchange was somewhat taken by surprise by the advance in the Bank rate on Thursday, as after the rise of 1 per cent. on Tuesday any further change this week was considered to be improbable. On the whole, however, the rise to the round figure of 5 per cent. has rather been favourably regarded. Not a few operators are professing the opinion that we have got through the trouble in the money market. It is considered that with a 5 per cent. Bank rate and a higher rate in the open market, while in Paris there is only a 3 per cent. official minimum, money may be attracted from that quarter, and, further, that Russia may be able to let out some gold and secure remunerative terms by putting it on deposit in this country. Against this there is accumulating evidence of the squeeze being a very severe one in Germany, where the increase in the note circulation has been to a phenomenal extent, approximately ten millions sterling for the week. Were it a question of Germany's demands as against the superabundance of gold supplies held by France and Russia, and a diversion from London to Paris and St. Petersburg of German requirements, in all probability the general Stock Exchange view of 5 per cent. doing its work would be right; but other factors have to be taken into account. First, there is the change of tide in regard to South African bullion. We are now sending large sums there in place of receiving gold from that quarter, and this is likely to continue. Next, there is the point that in the United States the prosperity of the country has been so great that there is an exceptional requirment for currency, the drain to the interior having left the reserve banks in New York in a strained position as to the proportion of reserve to deposit liabilities. The United Kingdom is debtor to the United States. Will 5 per cent. stop any drawings against American credits in London? To hastily assume that 5 per cent. will prove effective is, we consider, unwise, and it may be that in rushing up prices, as operators have done on the Stock Exchange the last day or two, there has been a little precipitancy.

Business in the Stock Markets is dead, and the sole excitement is caused when some unfortunate or another is hammered. We use the term unfortunate here in rather a loose way perhaps, for one of the latest to go down was a member of the House whose little performance has been by no means admired. To come to prices. Whichever way one turns there is the same dreary view of fall, fall, fall. The shadow of war is blacker than ever, and the Street seems now to have definitely decided that shooting is bound to commence. Until it does, however, there is no inclination to do business in any department. Naturally Kaffirs are affected, but every other department is in the same position, Consols again leading the way. That the premier security should fall off, as it does on any war with the Boers or chance thereof, scarcely appeals favourably to one's national *amour propre*, but there the decline is. Perhaps it would be unfair to attribute the weakness to war scare alone, for we have the money market to take into account. It is doubtless due to the outlook in Lombard Street that Home Rails are also in doleful dumps. There is nothing in the South African position that adversely affect these, for the account open in Kaffirs is so small that forced realisations could have little, if any, effect on other departments. Yankees have been in a state of suspended animation. The monetary position in Wall Street is none of the best, and besides they have been busy welcoming Dewey in New York. Then we have the America Cup races to consider, when no man can be expected to work. Grand Trunks should have gone better on the August revenue statement, which was a very good one and better than was looked for. But prices fell off rather badly—a further evidence that this company, its ways and its shares, should be counted as a wonder unto many. Why did not the folk who take the company under their wing act the part of a good Samaritan, and, seizing a sufficiently good excuse, put up prices just to relieve the general gloom? But alas! in these days each man lives unto himself alone, and no more thinks of putting up prices for the common good than answering the conundrum about Mr. Stead's Brother Boer.

On Saturday the Mining Market thought something had happened, for there was a sudden spurt in the shares of the Robinson companies. Immediately a jump was made at a conclusion. It is common knowledge that Mr. J. B. Robinson and Oom Paul are great friends. What more natural, then, than that a telegraphic wink should have passed from Pretoria to Princes Street, and that shares were being picked up on a climbing-down tip? Considering some things, there was possibly no reason why this assumption should not have been seized. Why should not one man take a hand in a joint deal on inside information as well as another? But the impression did not last long. It was discovered that September 30th is the date when the Robinson Bank makes up its accounts. With this came along a second assumption—that the higher the price of the shares the prettier the balance sheet would look. This sort of thing is, of course, finance, so let us say no more about it. Finance, like charity, possesses strong virtues as a garment.

A correspondent of a daily financial paper has been comparing the East and West India Dock Company to the Grand Trunk. He declares that the former are going from bad to worse, and points out that the latter was performing a similar journey until the old directors were dismissed. Now Grand Trunk, he suggests, is going from glory to glory. Cannot, he asks, a similar state of affairs be secured for the dock shareholders by corresponding measures? Dismiss the Dock directors, and behold "Ichabod" may be rubbed off the sign-board, and the board itself sold for firewood. The suggestion has something to commend it, for changes are lightsome after all, and the gentlemen who control the affairs of London docks do not seem to possess any attributes which justify an alteration of the old saying in their case. But although new blood might improve matters, we fear that London docks will never be what they were. The entire system of commerce has changed. Transhipment business which once came here now goes direct to continental ports, and besides, there are more competitors for what trade is passing. As regards the former, it has been pointed out that the opening of the Suez Canal did much harm to the port of London as well as to, for example, the General Steam Navigation Company. In the old days the East Indiamen brought cargoes from the East round the Cape to the Thames, and the steamers of the General Steam Navigation Company conveyed the various parcels to the different Mediterranean ports. Now the latter have their own steamers running direct through the Canal to India. Then again, one is asked to look at the difference in imports themselves. Take dyeing materials for example. Instead of importing large quantities of valuable stuff, the dyer uses now aniline dyes, made at home, costing less money, and which go much further. The story could be extended, for anyone conversant with the subject can say much on the subject. At the same time the London Dock directors cannot be held free from all blame.

Home Railway stocks invariably feel the pinch of dearer money, and so we have had another shrinkage in values, and a pretty heavy fall in those stocks in which there was a moderate "Bull" account open. It appears, moreover, that especially in Great Northern and South-Eastern issues, forced sales on account of one of the defaulters were partly responsible for the relapse. Great Northern Deferred have receded 3 3-8 to 58 3-8, and York "A" 2 1-2 to 55 1-2. The stocks of the Great Central line have been very firm, the 1894 Preferred Ordinary at 51, the Deferred at 19. The Great Central had again a traffic increase of £5,714 for the week, bringing up the total increase for the twelve weeks to £65,275 while the Great Northern increase of £2,182 makes the total increase of that Company only £8,562. The increase on all the lines for the week ending September 24 was £92,500 bringing up the increase for the twelve weeks to £1,156,000 These traffics are distinctly encouraging, and there is nothing in them to justify any further decline. Neither is there any indication of real stock coming out. In the Heavy division a general reduction of from two to three points has occurred, North-Western now standing at 199, Great Western at 162, and Midland Deferred at 88 1-2. Brighton "A" have been marked down 1 1-2 to 178 1-2, and Dover "A" have given way to 105 3-4. On any further reaction the latter stock would be a good purchase. Chatham Ordinary have shed 1 1-8 at 24 3-8. The existence of a stale "Bull" account in Great Eastern has caused a further set back to 129, and for similar reason districts have fallen to 29. The proceedings at the North British meeting were not relished, and the price of the Ordinary is again considerably lower at 39 x.d. while Caledonian Defferred ordinary has receded to 47 7-8 x.d. Amongst the stocks of the electric underground lines Central London Ordinary have eased off 1-4 to 10 3-8, and Waterloo and City are lower at 101 1-2, City and South London at 65.

An interesting statement upon the resources and the commercial prospects of German East Africa has been communicated by Dr. Aurel Schulz to the "African Review." Dr. Schulz, who is well known in South and East Africa, went out to the last-named portion of the Continent in 1885 to assist Dr. Karl Peters in establishing the German colony in the region of which Dar-es-Saleam is the capital. He says that the slave trade is abolished in the German dominions, although occasionally a slave dhow manages to get away in the dark for Persia, where the human cargo is sold. Domestic slavery is tolerated in German East Africa, under provisions made with a view to its ultimate extinction. Of the agricultural and other natural resources of the territory, Dr. Schulz states that sugar, coffee, cloves, and cocoanut plantations are being laid out by some enterprising syndicates, and are reported successful. The cocoanut brings no reliable return for ten years, but may bear fruit at seven years. The life of a cocoanut tree is placed somewhere about eighty years, and when once growing it requires very little attention. From the time it bears fruit it steadily brings its owner 1s. 6d. a year, and were it not for the pernicious habit the natives have of tapping the tree for palm wine the tree would yield 50 per cent. more fruit. The nuts are used for the production of copra. Its oil appears again as olive oil or some similar product from Southern Europe. There is a factory started near Beira, in Portuguese territory, for the extraction of cocoanut oil on the spot, and the manufacture of soap in connection with it. Certain spots along the German coast are famous for the quality and quantity of corn they produce, the chalky nature of the soil on the plains that are subject to the periodical inundations in the rainy seasons causing a yield of crops that is phenomenal. Rice also grows amongst other plants on the banks of the Rufidji river. On the upper reaches of this river large plains exist that can be irrigated. Magnificent mangrove timber grows on the Rufidji bank near the sea. Trunks two to three feet thick, straight as a candle for 40 feet, are quite common. A saw-mill and boat-building concern has been started here under the management of Mr. Stephens, from Hamburg.

It was observed several years ago by Lord Beaconsfield that a revival of trade was usually indicated at an early stage by an increased demand for and marked advance in the prices of chemicals, these being extensively used as accessory materials in many kinds of manufacturing industry. This has not been the case in the course of the present revival, in the earlier stages of which the rise of prices was first conspicuous in iron and steel, chemicals remaining for some time unaffected. Last month, however, the market for these commodities was very active, and a rather strong upward movement of prices set in. In their review of the course of the markets for chemicals during last month Messrs. Sacre and Co., of Manchester, say:—Since the publication of our last a considerable change has taken place in all matters Chemical. Life and activity have taken the place of lethargy and indifference, and the closest attention has been paid to the upward course of prices during the month. It may be said that makers have completely captured the position, as the disposition to undersell and discount values has given way to a nervous wish to cover imprudent sales, even at a loss, rather than take further risks. Merchants who may have sold too early and consumers who have waited too long to cover their requirements, are disappointed. Makers, who as a body, have sold freely during the last few weeks, are disposed only to commit themselves to further engagements at a premium, and while the promises of healthy trade for some time to come justifies this policy, the increasing cost of raw materials and labour to an extent demand it. The greater bulk of the larger contracts has been catered for on fair mutual terms, but there remains still a considerable quantity of business for next year's delivery to be placed. Orders for current delivery have been disappointing in volume, markedly so during the past week as the end of the quarter was reached still full and advancing prices have been obtained without difficulty. The Board of Trade Returns have come out very favourably, all the classified items showing an advance of from 15 per cent. to 30 per cent. compared with the corresponding month of last year. Bleaching materials notched an increase of 35 per cent. mainly Continental business. Altogether, the markets are in a healthy and strong position; stocks are low, the prospect is favourable, and there is evey promise of active and remunerative trade. Bleaching Powder has sold largely on contract, at a strong advance on late rates. Caustic Soda continues to move upward. A few days ago a further increase was declared on export orders of 10 per cent. per ton. Alkali is dearer, though in good supply. Carbonate and Caustic Potashes are sought for; makers are firm, and require to be tempted to sell forward. Sulphate of Copper has been very active and in large demand; the tendency is still upward, notwithstanding threatened American competition. Glycerine has secured an increasing amount of attention, and is in a favourable position. Acids generally, are unchanged. Prussiates of Potash and Soda are more active, and have recovered. Sugars of Lead seem to have passed the lowest, and are quoted at advancing rates. Saltcake has improved, and promises to be much dearer. Arsenic remains steady, receiving little attention.

The report of the auditor to the North of England Iron and Steel Trades Arbitration Board for July and August marks an advance of prices which must be satisfactory both to the employers and the workmen, whose wages move upward or downward with the course of prices. These are determined by the auditor from an examination of the books of the employers recording their sales. It appears that the average rise in the prices of the iron delivered within the two months was 6s. 6d. per ton. According to the scale agreed upon, puddlers will receive in consequence of it an increase of wages to the extent of 3d. per ton from October 2, and other classes on workers an increase of 2 1-2 per cent. If the average advance of price had been 7s., the schedule would have given the mera rise of twice as much as that actually falling, to them. The report shows that from July 1 to the end of August the prices of rails had gone up 2s. 6d., plates 5s. 11d., bars 8s. 1d., and angles 2s. 3d. per ton. The upward movement, it may be observed, made further progress during September. The report states that the quantity of iron and steel delivered in the North of England fell off somewhat during the period covered by it, as a consequence of holidays and hot weather.

The Burma Ruby Mines wanted certain new plant installed, and on July 16 last asked Messrs. Johnson and Phillips, electrical engineers, of Union Court, Old Broad Street, how soon it could be sent out. The firm thought it might be managed by November or December. Sir Lepel H. Griffin, the chairman, said that was out of the question, and, it is said, dropped a hint about the Atbara Bridge affair. The British firm thus challenged rose to the occasion in splendid style and dispatched the whole of the materials for the electrical plant within six weeks. Sir Lepel H. Griffin thinks that if British manufacturers had been approached differently concerning the other and several similar cases there would have been no need to go to America at all. We agree, and would only add that we are now waiting to see the patriotic British Press accord the same enthusiastic support and advertisement to this British firm as was so readily given to the Americans over the other affair. We fear we may wait.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 19th October, 1899:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1899-1900	17,000,000
2 Remitted from 1st April, 1899, to 14th Oct., 1899	9,562,900
3 Balance to be remitted from 15th Oct., 1899, to 31st March, 1900	7,437,100

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

The conflagration at Formby has been the chief topic of conversation in local golfing circles during the past week. How completely the flames accomplished their devastating work is evidenced by the aspect of the ruins at the present moment, the bare walls alone remaining to show that once it was the habitation of man. Oh, no; I have forgotton. There is still another sign of civilisation within the ruins in the whisky cask, which although it did not completely defy the flames, came through the ordeal with comparative little damage. It has transpired that a sad catastrophe was narrowly averted, as had the fire not been discovered for another fifteen minutes it is probable that the majority, if not all, of the inmates of the building would have suffered a horrible death, so completely had the fire taken hold of the structura. As it was, the last of those to leave the building, Mr. Rowe, almost delayed his exit too long, and he eventually had to make the passage down the staircase with a portion of the bed clothes around his face and body in order to protect himself from the smoke and flames. As this happened within twenty minutes of the time that the alarm was given, it can easily be understood how perilous was the position of those in the doomed building. Naturally a great deal of valuable property belonging to the members was destroyed, but fortunately, by a special clause in the fire policy, the effects of the members were covered to the extent of £700, so that the loss will not be so serious after all. It is pleasant to state that among the presentations by the Royal Humane Society last week was a special vote of thanks, framed in Russia leather, to Mr. A. B. Hall for the presence of mind he displayed on first becoming aware of the danger. The sympathy of local clubs has been shown to the burnt-out Formby players in a practical form, as both the Royal Liverpool and West Lancashire clubs have extended the courtesy of their links and club house to all members of the Formby Club until fresh accommodation is acquired.

The second day of the autumn meeting at St. Annes enabled Mr. Ball to make amends for his comparative failure on the first day of the meeting, when it may be remembered that he required 85 to complete the course, as at the second time of asking he improved no fewer than eleven strokes on this score with a total of 74. At the same time he created a new amateur medal record for the course, the previous figures being 75 by Mr. Hilton and himself. In great contrast to the weather encountered on Saturday, the earlier part of the day was almost ideal for scoring purposes, as although there was a fairly strong north-westerly wind blowing, a breeze from the north-west is undoubtedly favourable to the course. The all-round scoring was in consequence considerably lower than is usual at St. Annes. The best gross scores after the 74 of Mr. Ball were: Messrs. Hilton 79, G. F. Smith 80, J. Mugliston 82, and J. Bairstow and M. Withington 83, whilst there were some surprisingly low net returns handed in—a fact probably partly due to one or two of the teeing grounds being placed well forward on account of the threatening aspect of the weather early in the morning. J. Mugliston brought in a 78 net—a score generally considered sufficiently low to secure first place even in a large field of players; but it was not to be, as Mr. J. Bairstow, a well-known Yorkshire golfer, improved upon this return by one stroke with 83, less 6—77. Mr. Mugliston, however, enjoyed a certain measure of satisfaction for his defeat by securing the aggregate prize for the two days with a total of 167.

The autumn meeting of the Royal Liverpool Club takes place on Wednesday and Friday during the present week, and as far as I can gather at present there will be no foreign invasion by the cracks from the North or the South, and the honours will be left to be fought for by the local talent, which will probably include Messrs. Ball, Hilton, Graham, and Hutchings. Last season the medals fell respectively to Messrs. Ball and Hilton with scores of 76 and 74, and notwithstanding that the course is generally acknowledged to be in finer condition than has been the case for many years past, it is hardly probable that these returns, which constitute a record in connection with meetings at Hoylake, will be equalled, much less eclipsed.

The scoring in connection with the autumn meeting of the Royal and Ancient club was distinctly disappointing. The winning score of 83 by Mr. Tait is far from an indifferent performance over St. Andrews, but with the wealth of golfing talent included in the hundred and forty odd competitors, it might naturally have been expected that someone would have succeeded in making 80 or under. Following Mr. Tait came no fewer than four players with totals of 84, viz., Messrs. Laidlay, W. A. Henderson, Bovill, and W. H. Fowler, and one or two others of 85 and 86, amongst the latter being Mr. Charles Hutchings, who, after making a very disastrous start and requiring 48 for the outward journey, came home brilliantly in 38, which included a 5 to the last hole. On playing off the tie for the second medal Mr. Laidlay had an easy victory over his three opponents, finishing in 83.

This last success on the part of Mr. Tait closes a more than successful season for the amateur ex-champion in connection with the competitions of the Royal and Ancient Club, as in addition to securing the medals at both the spring and autumn meetings, and the aggregate medal for the two meetings, he has likewise captured the "Calcutta" Cup, and made a very bold show in the "Jubilee" Vase, although burdened with the unprecedented handicap of five strokes behind scratch. In contrast to his performances at St. Andrews he has been far from successful in the tournament of the Tantallon Club at North Berwick, and his old opponent, Mr. Laidlay, who peculiar to say, was second to him on both occasions at St. Andrews, has had far the better of the argument on the East Lothian green. All the same, this non-success at North Berwick does not detract materially from a very brilliant season, as with second position in the Amateur Championship, first amateur in the Open Championship, winner of the St. George's Challenge Vase, and one or two minor successes, Mr. Tait can look back with much satisfaction upon a year which almost equals his brilliant record in 1896.

At the meeting of the Royal and Ancient Club the members formally approved of the new code of rules which have been framed by the special committee. These will come into force on November 1 next. The task of framing the new code has been far from light, and the committee, Mr. Hall Blyth, the chairman, in particular, deserve the thanks of the golfing community.

One would naturally think that there are already sufficient bunkers at St. Andrews, but a resolution to increase the number met with the approval of the members of the Royal and Ancient Club. These additions, however, are, I believe, to vary from many of the others to be encountered on the course, in that they are to be placed in such a position that only the odd and crooked driver can find them, and they will no doubt improve the course. Owing to the gradual widening of the links, the reckless driver has a better chance of obtaining a good lie than he who keeps to the straight and narrow path.

After his two defeats by Taylor in the South of England, one would not have been surprised to see Harry Vardon run close, or even defeated, by Sandy Herd at Sheffield last Saturday, as judging by the reports of the match at Westward Ho the long game, in which he invariably holds such an advantage over the majority of his opponents, was hardly as accurate for forcible as we are apt to associate with the name of the champion. Poor Herd, however, with the luck which appears to have shadowed him recently, was unfortunate enough to drop accross the Ganton man at an evil moment or at least an evil moment so far as Herd was concerned, and he suffered defeat by the healthy margin of seven up and six to play. This defeat may rather damp the ardour of the supporters of Tingey and Williamson, whom Vardon is shortly to meet.

The autumn meeting of the Southport Club ended in a complete triumph for Mr. Frank H. Smith, who annexed the highest possible in prizes, including the scratch medal with an excellent 79—a score which for merit he has probably never quite approached, at least in competitions. The Southport course is far from a short one; in fact, it is distinctly on the long side, as the professionals found to their cost in the open competition in 1897, when the lowest score returned was 76 by Harry Vardon. Only four or five of the numerous competitors succeeded in making 80 in the course of the two rounds played. Mr. Smith's score of 79 has only once been beaten in connection with the medal competitions at Southport, and the credit of this performance belongs to Mr. G. F. Smith with a total of 78.

Mr. Tait is at the present moment paying a welcome visit to one of our Lancashire greens. The favoured links are those of the Lytham and St. Annes Club, and by the time these notes appear he will have concluded an exhibition game with Mr. John Ball, jun.—an encounter which has excited more than an ordinary amount of interest amongst members, the particularly as many of them have not yet witnessed the play of the amateur champion of 1896 and 1898. Mr. Tait in a preliminary practice round with the present amateur champion halved the round—an excellent performance, considering that he had never previously played over the links.

Liverpool, Oct. 6. H. H. Hilton.

The supplementary elections took place on Oct. 1, and they resulted in a complete victory for the partisans of M. Radoslavoff. Only one candidate of the Opposition was elected, M. Ilia Georgieff, a friend of M. Karaveloff, and a member of the Social Democratic Party, who was formerly convicted by the court-martial at Sofia for participation in the conspiracy to assassinate M. Stambouloff. No elections took place at Widin or Silistria, where disturbances occurred. M. Radoslavoff now obtains an absolute majority in the Sobranje.

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

General Otis has reported at Washington from Manila that the Filipinos have made over-tures to him indicating that they are aiming at the recognition of the insurgent Government. They were told that the United States could recognize nothing but the white flag and the grounding of arms. The War Department has approved General Otis's declaration.

A correspondent sends *The Times* the following extracts from a private letter dated Manila, Aug. 21:—

Aguinaldo is getting the best of it just now. That is to say, counting the progress of the game point by point, Aguinaldo is putting up a stiff resistance to the advance of the American troops from San Fernando (Pampanga) towards the rebel capital, Tarlac, and while the Americans are, indeed, making some little head way in that direction, it is slow and painful costly and exhausting, and no Filipino corpses remain on the field as a guarantee of good faith; neither are Filipino rifles captured as evidence of tangible achievement, nor is there anything to show that the geographical advance is a practical advance. The American outposts occupy a different dot on the map, that is all. But in the meantime the intervening territory—namely, the whole stretch of country bordering the railroad which is held by the Americans from Manila to San Fernando—is growing worse daily; Aguinaldo's men attack points on the railroad with the persistency of mosquitoes and with the same degree of impunity. What can the heavily clad, heavily-armed American, depending on a colossal commissariat system and officered by slow-men under the supreme command of a good-intentioned but sluggish general—what can such a force do against nimble natives as light and fleet of foot as deer and as mischievous as monkeys?

The French in Tongking found in 1883 that white troops could not possibly compete with natives in the matter of mobility, and as France could not then hire Tongkingese she borrowed a body of Filipinos from Spain. These very Filipinos are now playing a similar game against the Americans. Some of Aguinaldo's present officers served in Tongking and defeated Chinese and Tongkingese hordes who had been Frenchmen. Bravery is almost of no account. French troops could not move quickly enough, and no white troops can. It has become evident that it is a mistake to set white troops chasing natives in tropical swamps and woods. The Americans are not the first to suffer from delusions on the point.

The score is in favour of Aguinaldo on the following points:—

1. Steady and creditable resistance to American advance on Tarlac; no appreciable loss inflicted on Filipinos.

2. Steady and increasingly-important attacks on the American line of communications. Colonel Bell, who is the most active and energetic of men, even if his critics do accuse him of hunting after notoriety, says that he will not be surprised at any moment to find that the rebels have succeeded in cutting his and the cooperating regiments off from Manila. And the transport and commissariat departments say much the same—"We don't know what minute one of these attacks may succeed and then . . ."

3. Steady and permanent strengthening of the Filipino position in provinces that were doubtful until recently. Several very important sections of country were on the verge of going over to the Americans, and were only waiting for a word of encouragement from General Otis; but Aguinaldo heard of it and got in his little word of encouragement first, plus a substantial reinforcement of all shaky garrisons and a prompt shifting of all wavering officials. These sections are now lost instead of being won.

4. Most important of all, Aguinaldo has got lately a lot of money from somewhere and has been using it diligently and judiciously in Manilla itself, and has effected a good deal of work towards bringing about a repetition of the outbreaks of last February. To-day every officer in the police force says the danger is fully as great as it was in those terrible days of blood and fire. It is not a matter of opinion. I learn that General Otis has instructed the police to call in all the passes that have been issued, whether for crossing the line of outposts or for going about the streets at night; and that he is contemplating the advisability of ordering every house closed and every street cleared at 7 p.m., instead of 8 30 as it is now.

These facts seem to be all in favour of Aguinaldo and all against Otis. The majority of the country people are eager for peace, and do not much care how it comes about. As long as Aguinaldo promised he would drive out the Americans they sided with him. When Aguinaldo was driven back the country people sided with the winners. Now Aguinaldo's men are in the villages again, and the Americans are not there, and the docile peasantry just swim with the tide. Every dozen American soldiers could be used as the nucleus of a village patrol corps, and thus one regiment could patrol a whole province. But the feeding would be difficult, and there are already so many difficulties that this plan has not yet been tried. Feeble attempts have been made at disarmament. At one time there was issued a proclamation offering dols. 30 Mexican for every rebel rifle brought into the American camp. The Filipinos answered by offering dols. 60 for every American rifle. And now no Filipino rifles are coming in, but American rifles are being stolen very frequently. In any case dols. 30 is a ridiculous price in present circumstances. General Otis personally, not his superiors in Washington nor his advisers in Manila, is a man of ruinous parcimony. The Governor-General of the Philippines, slow as he is thinks it worth while to expend 40 minutes of his time in discussing with a law Court interpreter whether dol. 1 or dol. 1'50 per day is a fair rate of remuraration for law Court interpreting. It is typical. No reward has ever been offered for bolos or machetes, swords or daggers. Otis says, very truly, "Why, any native or Chinaman can make them and claim the reward and make an easy thing of it." Rather than go to the trouble of watching for such illicit reward claims and perhaps paying out a few undeserved dollars, General Otis permits the population to be terrorized under his nose by the enemy's emissaries. It is not remarkable, therefore, that the whole native population of Manila itself is at present anti-American. All this terrorism could be reduced greatly by the plan of setting a thief to catch a thief. All Filipinos are liars, and most of them are thieves; few can ever be depended on further than one can see them. But they can be used for a price. It is not the principle or the policy, but the price, that General Otis dislikes.

There are not enough police in Manila, and none at all in the rural districts extending from Manila to the firing line north and south. This is what all the officers tell me, but they do not care to tell General Otis. They all know that anybody who asks General Otis for more men or more anything will get disliked. They learn discretion from such cases as that of Surgeon-Colonel Woodhull. A few weeks ago Woodhull reported to General Otis, for transmission of the report to the chief of hospital staff at Washington, that 50 additional surgeons and a lot of other help was urgently needed. He supported his recommendation by given statistics of the amount of work now going on at the hospitals, the number of sick and wounded, and the small amount of help available. Otis, on receiving this report, sent for Woodhull, and said no such report could be sent to Washington on any account, because of the things that would be said by opponents of the campaign. General Otis further said to Woodhull, "You don't need any such additional help as this statement makes out and you know you don't. Half the men in hospital now are not sick, and have nothing the matter with them, and you know it. The more hospitals we have the more men we will have claiming to be admitted into them. You'll have to alter your report entirely." The immediate effect of this is that every officer who in honest would have to report, "I find this district needs more men to patrol it than there are at present," thinks twice. The place remains insufficiently policed, and robberies are of increasing frequency and audacity. Seditious movements are going on in the town with almost perfect immunity. I go among the men, in the police stations, and among the officers, talking as about the things in general and this is the song they sing from morning till night week after week:—"No enough men no hope of getting any no use to kick wish it was all over."

Some weeks ago letters came from the southern provinces to certain pro-American Filipinos in Manila, saying, "In God's name, why don't the Americans do something? We are held down here by a small force of Aguinaldo's soldiers, and if we could only get a score or two rifles we would get rid of the Aguinaldists in a day or two, and then invite the Americans, a Negros and Cebu have done. But we can't do it without a few weapons; the Tagalog take care that they keep all the weapons to themselves. Appeal to Otis in the name of mercy, you and your friends in Malina, if you have any thought for your own flesh and blood down here. A hundred men will suffice." Letter after letter came in this strain, and then came secret emissaries from the southern provinces to see General Otis and appeal to him. He waited; he took time to think it over, and in the meantime the Aguinaldists in charge in the southern provinces got wind of the overtures. Aguinaldo sent a force of 1,500 men with rifles to strengthen the garrisons, and put the Vicol people under a worse yoke than before. These provinces are now lost, and will not be settled again but with hardship and bloodshed.

The other day, a proclamation was put up in the streets of Manila by Aguinaldo's agents. It is a long-winded composition very uninteresting, full of big words and empty grandiloquence. But the fact of its being posted up in the streets of Manila, under the noses of the sentries, is so interesting that the censor refused to let mention be made of it.

Mr. Kingston, Premier of South Australia, has informed Sir J. Forrest, Premier of Western Australia, that it is impossible to make alterations in the Commonwealth Bill. Sir G. Turner, Premier of Victoria, has expressed a similar view.

Captain Howard Blackburn, who has sailed from America alone in the boat Great Western, has arrived safely in the London Docks. Neither he nor the boat look much the worse for their long journey.

LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

Dr. Manson, lecturer on tropical diseases at St. George's Hospital and Charing-cross Hospital Medical Schools, delivered the inaugural address, in the course of which he said that the first lesson, and a most important one it is, that the student of tropical medicine should learn is that the distribution of the germs of the more important tropical diseases is not in any way dependent on the influence of temperature on the human body, which is proved by the fact that once established in the human body the germ will flourish therein, in the coldest as well as in the warmest climate. Thus, for example, a malaria parasite acquired in tropical Africa may remain alive for months, perhaps for years, after its human host has come to live in England. The same may be said of the filariæ, of the ankylostomum, and of many other parasites, proving that temperature regulates the distribution of disease by directly or indirectly acting on the germ during its passage from human host to human host, and not by any direct influence it may have on that host. The fact, brought out by these remarks, that the lower animals, especially those that are intimately associated with man, play and important part in the transmission of human disease is only now becoming properly appreciated. In this matter I would point out that, for once in a way, science is vastly in advance of practice. Our sanitarians and the public do not fully recognized all that the community of interest as regards disease germs of man and beast means in the spread of disease. At all events, if they do understand it they certainly do not act as if they appreciated it. To turn for an illustration to a subject which, at the moment, is of pressing importance—the extension of plague. This disease, no longer, as it had been for some 200 years, of academic interest merely, in one of those recrudescences, the explanation of which is still obscure, is again threatening to spread over the world. It is even now knocking at the door of Europe. What have sanitarians done with the mass of facts about this disease which has been accumulated for them by etiologists and pathologists during recent years, and, more especially, what have they done with the demonstrated fact that the bacillus pestis is a parasite of rats? Judging from the recent history of the

DISEASE IN HONGKONG, BOMBAY, POONA,

Mauritius, and other places, plague goes on as if there were no such thing as sanitary science. The reason for this, it seems to me, lies in the fact that the sanitarian, like other mortals, is slow to depart from traditions and custom, slow to adopt new ideas, slow to adapt himself to novel circumstances. He has been active and willing enough, but not active in the right direction. Like some physicians he has only one remedy for every disease. In his efforts at preventing and stamping out plague he has simply followed old and stereotyped lines applicable to certain other desease, but not applicable to plague and has disregarded, practically ignored, the well-attested fact that the ubiquitous rat contracts plague before and more readily than man. From the fact that the rat is attacked by plague before the disease appears in epidemic form in a human community, the inference is indicated that rats are a principal agency in preparing any given place for the epidemic outburst of disease in man; and it also suggests that if the rats in any given place were destroyed, although plague might be introduced, the disease would not spread as an epidemic among the people, at all events that its chances of so spreading would be enormously reduced. As regards communicability plague cannot be said to be a very infectious disease, certainly not nearly so infectious as smallpox, scarlet fever, or even typhus. The attendants on plague cases, provided they exercise a reasonable and by no means irksome care, do not contract the disease. Man to man infection, therefore, cannot be the only, or even the principal, means by which this disease is conveyed; were it so plague would not have spread as it has done in the recent and current epidemics in China, India and elsewhere. Did its prevalence depend on man to man infection, considering the sanitary measures that have been put in operation, sanitary measures which have proved so effective in typhus—a much more communicable disease than plague—it would have died out long ago. There is certainly some way, other than man to man infection, by which plague epidemics are kept going. In my opinion that way is the rat. This animal is not included in and is not affected by ordinary disinfection operations, it cannot be isolated or segregated like the human being, it runs about from house to house unrestrained, infecting other rats and spreading the disease. It is completely indifferent to Orders in Council to sanitary authorities to Acts of Parliament, and even to men in uniform. We know all this, but is the knowledge acted on in that energetic and efficient manner which a lively belief would imply and ensure? Certainly not. Attention in plague epidemics is principally directed against man to man infection, hardly at all against the most important rat to rat and rat to man infection. I believe were rats exterminated in any place, plague could not become established in that place. We know what the pole-axe policy has done to protect the herds of this country from certain epizootics of a highly infectious nature. The same policy would doubtless be as effective against plague, could it be carried out. We cannot, as a practical measure of course, poleaxe human beings in anticipation of plague, but we can kill the rat. It seems reasonable in the lights of the facts mentioned to ask why is this not regularly and systematically and efficiently done in every town and village threatened with plague. If you diminish by a little only the chances of

SURVIVAL OF A PARASITE,

you will possibly, very probably, extinguish it altogether. No matter how potent and indestructible they may be when once established in the human body, before effecting an entrance parasites are feeble and helpless and a little matter turns the scale against them; diminish their chances of survival or propagation by this little and you may stop their epidemic diffusion. Therefore, as the rat supplies the best and most probably the initial opportunity for bacillus pestis, removal of this opportunity would most likely arrest the threatened epidemic diffusion of plague. Where I asked how I would protect a State from plague, I would certainly answer. Exterminatte the rats as a first and most important measure; but in making this recommendation, I would stipulate that the measure be taken in anticipation of the advant of the disease, not when the disease had already shown its presence and the rats are dying by thousands. It is too late then; the mischief has been done. An epidemic in full swing is hard to stop. I do not know that London may not be again smitten with the plague. Some, relying on the proved efficiency of our measures for the prevention of cholera and on our elaborate sanitation, believe that there is no danger. But I would point out that cholera is not on all fours with plague, and that what applies to the former does not necessarily apply to the latter. There is this important difference between the two, specially important from a sanitary point of view; cholera is a water-borne disease, plague is a rat-borne disease. We have taken precautions that our water supply may not be infected with the cholera vibrio; have we taken similar precautions that our rat supply does not become infected with bacillus pestis? Suppose that a single rat infected with plague should escape into the sewers of London from one of the many ships constantly arriving from plague ports. What would be the consequence? The rat would die. Ten chances to one its body teeming with plague bacilli would be quickly eaten, as is the habit of rats, by other rats, or the fleas infesting it would transfer themselves to these other rats and with them plague bacilli. These in turn would become infected with plague. The fat would then be in the fire, and we would have, before very long, an underground epidemic of plague in London. Who can say that the disease would remain underground? At the present juncture, were I the responsible sanitary head of any town in Europe, in anticipation of a possibility, compared to which in horror and in destructiveness a general European war would be a trifle, I would do my utmost to have every rat and, if possible, every mouse in my district promptly exterminated. This done, I would contemplate the approach of plague with equanimity. It seems to me that the

PRESENT MEASURES OF PLAGUE PREVENTION

are like bolting the window against a thief whilst the front door is left wide open; moreover, they are exceedingly expensive, exceedingly irksome, exceedingly unpopular, and exceedingly inefficient. Compared to the least of them the destruction of rats would be a cheap measure. In the carrying of it out no one except the rat catcher need be seriously put about. Efficiently carried out, it would certainly enormously diminish the risk of an introduced plague becoming a pestilence. If ever a sanitary measure was indicated by common sense, it is the distruction of rates in anticipation of threatened plague. It requires considerable courage to speak of so insignificant a creature as a rat in connexion with the diseases and dangers of so dignified a creature as man. Those who think and speak as I have done expose themselves to the raillery of the irresponsible smart writer and such like. I have had some experience of this. I well remember the fun poked at me by the facetious scribe now many years ago, when I advocated the claims of the mosquito as being a responsible agent in one section of tropical disease, and again, more recently, when I advocated the claims of the same insect as a responsible agency for the propagation of another and more important set of tropical diseases. And now by advocating the claims of the ridiculous mus, I fear I run the risk once more of exposing myself to similar gibes. I have my consolation. As regards the mosquito the laugh is now on my side; as regards the rat, I anticipate the same. We have high authority for believing that "facts are chiefs that winna ding," and that if we but stick to them they will bring us right in the end. For the prevention of cholera, the facts indicate the policy of a pure water supply; for the prevention of malaria, the policy of drainage and cultivation; and for the prevention of plague, the policy of the rat-catcher. This for these three deseases is my sanitary creed. But, I would emphatically point out to be effective these measures must be employed in anticipation. When our springs are polluted with cholera vibrios when the house is full of malaria charged mosquitos, when the rats are tumbling about the floors drunk with plague, it is too late for general prophylaxis. Then we must fall back on the less desirable measure—personal prophylactics; for cholera, the tea-kettle; for malaria, the mosquito net and quinine bottle; for plague, Haffkine's injections, I would repeat, to prevent epidemic plague in human communities, you must kill the local rats before they are attacked. Before separating, I wish to avail myself of the opportunity this occasion affords to publicly thank, on behalf of the profession, my colleagues, and myself, those who have contributed in any way to the establishment of the London School of Tropical Medicine. To the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, we are under very great obligations. Without his initiative, and without his sympathy and active support, the hopes of some of us would not have been so speedily and so effectively realized. Apart from philanthropic and scientific considerations, as a piece of practical statesmanship I confidently predict that the future will prove that of the many public measures Mr. Chamberlain has instituted and advocated this school is by no means the least important or the least promising. Almost equally indebted are we to the governing body of the Seamen's Hospital Society who so promptly fell in with Mr. Chamberlain's suggestions and invitation.

CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

The Rome correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Oct. 3:—Some 400 delegates to the twelfth Congress of Orientalists have arrived in Rome. The circumstance that the Vatican has refused to permit learned Roman Catholic ecclesiastics to take part in the Congress, in spite of its strictly scientific and non-political character, is the subject of much comment. The participation of such ecclesiastics, it was intimated, would only be permitted by the Vatican if the Congress were held outside the limits of the quondam Papal States.

The Congress began its practical work on Oct 5 Tuesday had been devoted to a reception at the University of Rome and to the arrangement of business for the next twelve days. Yesterday the formal opening took place at the Capitol, when Sir Charles Lyall, as representative of the Indian Government, delivered an interesting address on the proposed international exploration scheme for India Yesterday evening a brilliant reception was given to the delegates at the Capitol, which was tastefully illuminated for the occasion, while the galleries with their treasures of sculpture afforded a promenade of singular dignity and beauty. To-day the twelve section of the Congress met at the University, the various Indian sections being strongly represented. Among the interesting subjects brought forward was Mr. Grierson's linguistic survey of India. As the last Congress had passed a resolution in favour of the project, Mr. Grierson's report of what had been done in the interval was read, and on the motion of a distinguished German Sanscrit scholar, Professor Kuhn, a vote of thanks and confidence was passed. This survey, the importance of which is recognised throughout Europe, has more than once been explained in the "Times." The first instalment, submitted to-day to the International Congress, deals with some of the less studied dialects of North-West India, and of those extending beyond the frontier into Central Asia. The general impression is that it inaugurates on a vast scale a philological enterprise capable of yielding results of the highest value.

A vote of condolence was passed with the family of the late Professor Buhler, whose services in the search for Sanskrit manuscripts, under the direction of the Indian Government, would of themselves have sufficed to assure him a permanent place in the first rank of Orientalists. His death is perhaps the great est loss which has been sustained by the Congress since its last meeting.

VISITS TO COUNTY HOUSES.

General de Galliffet has communicated to the Paris papers the substance of certain letters which have recently passed between the Duc d'Orleans and himself. The Duke had invited General de Galliffet to shoot at Wood Norton, in England. The General expressed his regret at not being able to accept the invitation, explaining that he was not rich enough to spend the large sum which such a visit would require him to spend. The Duke then had it conveyed to General Galliffet that he would himself provide the requisite funds. To this the General replied that he was not poor enough to accept the proposal.

That is an especially interesting episode at this moment specially when the country-house season has set in. It is on record that General Phipps, who flourished early in the century, never accepted an invitation for a less period than would cover the expense of posting at the rate of a day for every ten miles. Hostesses are convinced that they are doing a gracious act when they invite a young diplomatist or guardsman to spend the inside of a week with them in the country, quite forgetting that the visit will cost their visitor two or three times more than he would spend had he remained in town. No host or hostess who has the slightest self-respect should permit his or her servants to receive fees from guests. It is an abominable custom, which compels a visitor to "tip" the keeper, the butler, the valet, the coachman, and the maids. A self-respecting hostess would find the means to let it be known that any guest who ventured to give fees to her servants would never be invited again, and that any servant of hers who accepted a fee would be dismissed.

Another matter connected with the subject of country houses deserves to be mentioned. A married couple—it is assumed that those who are married have money—are invited, and a carriage is sent to the station to convey them to the house of their hostess. A young bachelor, who has a small allowance, with a smaller income derived from his profession, is invited, and generally a cab is ordered to meet him, for which he has to pay. That is very inconsiderate, and as most country houses are the proverbial five miles from the station, it adds considerably to the expense. A really generous hostess should—it would be a praiseworthy innovation—forward a return ticket to all the guests who have accepted her inventation, and the latter should be put to no expense from their starting to their return.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·865
Temperature of the Air	degrees	84·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·1
Dew Point		76·0
Relative humidity of Air		0·772
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		79·3
General Directions of wind*		S, SE, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	167

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—October 22.

10 p.m.	81·7

MONDAY.—October 23.

6 a.m.	80·8
10 a.m.	84·4
2 p.m.	87·0
4 p.m.	86·3

The "Esercito Italiano" publishes a study by Cavalier E. Raseri, chief of the Italian Statistical Department, on the proportion of males born who arrive at maturity and are then fit for military service. His study extends over the 14 years of births in Italy from 1863 to 1876, and the corresponding 14 years of maturity from 1883 to 1896. The average number per 1,000 of males born during the first period who reached maturity during the second period was 532, and the average number passed for military service was 375. Of those born in 1863, 519 per 1,000 matured and 389 were fit for service, while of those born in 1868, 521 per 1,000 matured, but only 351 were passed as fit for service The 389 and the 351 are the highest and the lowest numbers respectively per 1,000 of those who were passed for service in any of the 14 years. The highest and lowest numbers per 1,000 of those who matured were 557 born in 1875 and 513 born ten years previously. Cavalier Raseri estimated from the number of male births in 1877 that the full recruit contingent in Italy for 1897 would be 198,700, and it was actually 199-586, a difference of 886 only. In France the males born during the eight years 1869-1876 numbered 4,101,000, and these yielded at maturity a recruit contingent of 1,374,704. For the eighteen years 1877-1894 the number of male births in France was 3,878,264, and the recruit contingent for the same years was 1,347,616. The average proportion of males born in France who at maturity are considered fit to serve is about 347 per 1,000, against 375 in Italy, but the French have a rather higher standard.

The Earl of Minto arrived at New York on Sept. 30. Lord William Seymour has been appointed administrator in the Governor's absence.

The smith-strikers in Mid-Lancashire, who have been on strike for several weeks, agreed on Sept. 29 night to resume work at an advance of 6d. per week, and another 6d. in November.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 21)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Williams, ICS, is appointed to act as Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept during the absence on furlough of Mr H W C Carnduff ICS, or until further orders.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the grant of furlough for one year to Mr J T B D Sewell, Dist Supt of Police of the 2nd class, the following temporary appointments are made in the Berar Police until further orders:—

Mr R MacGill, Dist Supt of the 3rd class, to officiate in the 2nd class.

Mr G G Wright Dist Supt of the 4th class offg in the 3rd class, to continue to officiate in the 3rd class.

Mr A D Szczepanski, Dist Supt of the 4th class, to officiate in the 3rd class.

Mr J C T Fairweather, Dist Supt of the 5th class, offg in the 4th class, to continue to officiate in the 4th class.

Mr J R O'Grady, an Extra Asst Commr of the 3rd class, and officiating District Superintendent of the 5th class to officiate as a Dist Supt of the 5th class.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd J Low a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment to be a Senior Chaplain.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major J R Dunlop-Smith Indian Staff Corps Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in the Punjab, is appointed temporarily to be Famine Commissioner in Rajputana and Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara Famine Branch with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The services of Lieutenant H A K Gough, Indian Staff Corps are on return from furlough placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties as a supernumerary Assist Commr.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY STAFF.

Major E C Bethune 16th Lancers, Depy Asst Adjt Genl, Nagpur Dist, to be an Asst Adjt-Genl on the establishment, vice Brevet-Major F Wintour whose tenure has expired.

STAFF CORPS.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the the regulations publisheh with clause 92 India Army Circulars 1891 the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India: Second-Lieuts—H T S Rogers; P M Heath; S F Muspratt; L F G S Wylde; W R Lawrenson; W L S Meiklejohn; D'Arcy M Fraser.

PENSIONS—WARRANT OFFICERS.

Condr Jhon Dowe, Ordnance Dept Bengal has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS—INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to H M's approval the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col whilst serving as regimental commandant, Indian Army:—G J Shaw.

The following promotion is made subject to H M's approval:—To be Lieutenant—Sec-Lieut C McGregor Withers.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—Bombay.

Sub-Condr S O'Grady Asst Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory Bombay, seconded, to be Conductor seconded: Sub-Condr W McDowell to be Condr: Store Sergt H J Thomas to be Sub-Condr. vice Condr W Bloss retired.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Bombay.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut W F Lyon to be Depy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain subject to H M's approval; Depy Asst Commissary and Honorary Lieut James Walker to be Assist Commissary;

Condr Charles Veale to be Depy Asst Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval, vice Depy Commissary and Hon. Capt W H Pitts retired.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Govt of India having sanctioned the survey by the Indian Midland Railway Company, of the following proposed branch lines of railway viz:—

I—from Ait Station via Kunch and Jalaun to a point on the Jumna river opposite Auriyah a distance of 38 miles, and II—from Dholpur to Bari a distance of 21 miles, are pleased to place the same under the control of the Consulting Engineer to the Govt of India for Railways, Lucknow.

With reference to Public Works Department Mr R N Hodges Superintending Engineer 2nd Class State Railways is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Khandwa-Akola-Basim Railway Survey.

With reference to Public Works Department Notification Mr C F Sykes Executive Engineer 2nd Grade State Railways is on the termination of his employment on special duty in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India Public Works Department reposted as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways Assam.

Mr M P W Schembry Officiating District Traffic Superintendent in Class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways is confirmed in his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class III Grade 3 of that establishment with effect from the 22nd September 1893 Mr Schembry will continue to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent East Coast Railway in Class II until further orders.

Mr W Drew in Class I Grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways is on return from leave appointed Deputy Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr A E Pearse Asst Locomotive Supdt is promoted from Class III Grade 4 to Class III Grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification Mr R R Gales will on relief of his duties as Offig Depy Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway in Class I of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways revert to his substantive rank of Exec Engr 3rd grade and continue to be attached to that Railway.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 23rd October, 1899.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	..	...	p.m.	..	..
Teheran	23	2	32 p.m	0	20
Suez	23	2	25 p.m.	0	36

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 23rd October, 1899.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	56	...	1
" Karachi	0	20	...	1
" Madras	1	5	...	5

MUNYON'S
HOMOEOPATHIC
REMEDIES.

WILL PROTECT YOU
DURING THE MONSOON
Against Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, and Pneumonia.

WHY POISON YOUR SYSTEM?

With such dangerous drugs as Quinine, Mercury, Antipyrine, and Opium, when you can be absolutely certain of a cure with a few doses of Munyon's harmless little pellets. If you are exposed to bad weather, carry a Rupee vial of Munyon's Cold Cure in your pocket, take an occasional dose, and you can prevent the onset of a cold or influenza. At the same time, this simple precaution may save you from coughs, sore throat, bronchitis, and pneumonia, which have their beginning in a cold.

Munyon's Cold Cure will positively break up any form of a cold or influenza inside of twenty-four hours. Old colds, new colds, and obstinate colds cured in a few hours. Price One Rupee. When the cold reaches the lungs or bronchial tubes the Cough Cure should be used alternately every half-hour with the Cold Cure.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, cures all bronchial troubles, and allays soreness and pain in the chest from lung diseases. Price One Rupee.

Munyon's Homœopathic Home Remedy Company put up a separate cure for nearly every disease. At all chemists, mostly ONE RUPEE. "Guide to Health" free.

Bombay:—BEYNON & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., and F. B. MURZBAN & Co.; Jumma Musjid:—DARA BROS.; Crawford Market:—D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.; Byculla:—N. POWELL & Co.; Poona:—BEYNON & Co.; Igatpura, Lonauli, Mhow Bhusawal and Nagpur:—The CO-OPERATIVE STORES; Nagpur J. J. VELLOZ; Hyderabad (Deccan):—LESLIE GAY & Co.; and all respectable Chemists.

Wholesale:—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THAT supervision over the expenditure of the War Office is necessary, and should be exercised will not be denied; but when general supervision degenerates into petty and harassing interfefence it is quite another thing. Of such interference the Treasury is constantly and systematically guilty, and we learn that an undue proportion of Lord Lansdowne's time is taken up in correspondence with what may be termed the hampering department. A remarkable instance of the mischievous vigilance of the Treasury was afforded the other day: A military officer was commissioned to purchase for the Army in Italy, America or elsewhere thirty-five mules. Finding that he could effect the purchase on favourable terms and that the cost per head would be less if he bought forty instead of thirty-five he bought forty for little more than he would have had to pay for thirty-five. Any number of mules were at the time required for Army purposes, but instead of congratulating the purchasing officer on his good judicious arrangement, some red-tape bound official of the Treasury disavowed the transaction as regarded the additional five mules. It is true that the Army needed the additional animals and indeed as many more as could be obtained, but authority had only been given for thirty-five mules, and therefore the extra five were thrown upon his hands. It is said that he resold them without any trouble at a considerable profit—which of course went into his own pocket. It is really time that the relations of the Treasury with the War Office should be put upon a sounder basis than that on which it rests at present, and that, if spending no more than the total amount voted by Parliament, the War Office should be allowed a reasonable latitude as to details. So far as can be seen at present the Financial Secretary to the War Office is of little or no use.

The arbitrary allotment of good service pensions to which we alluded some little time back continues to press as a thorn in the side of many deserving impecunious senior officers. It is productive of much discontent the bestowal on highly-placed rich men, Governors and Cammanders-in-chief of strongholds and dependencies, and on Generals at the very top of the military tree. A special good service decoration,—although there are abvious and great objections to adding to the number of "orders" in existance,—or some especial addition to an existing decoration, would satisfy the *elite* and not deprives those who sorely need it of the small increase to their income which their service deserve. The distinction between "Chevalier" and "Officier" of the Legionof Honour consists in the latter cross having the metal portion in gold instead of in silver, and a rosette on the ribbon. Why not add a good service rosette to the ribbon of the Bath, and leave the £100 a year to those unblessed with worldly goods?

The "automobile cannon carriage," armed with a Colt gun which is now under trial in the United States, is probably the forerunner of a variety of automobiles for military purposes, and certainly an automobile, carrying a machine gun, would furnish a great accession of strength to a cyclist company. It has been suggested that a vehicle on the lines of the Irish "police car" would be found useful as a means of transporting infantry, and that with a machine gun mounted upon it the car could take care of itself in case of attack by hostile cavalry during the temporary absence of the detachment using it. This idea does not, however, commend itself, since mounted infantry are far more serviceable when riding bicycles, cobs, or even mules, than when dependent for the means of rapid locomotion upon a carriage which must necessarily be confined almost entirely to the roads and thus limit the sphere of action of the men. Upon the other hand, automobile S.A.A. carts furnished with bullet-proof shelter for the drivers would do much to solve the difficulty of ammunition supply to a firing line. It would often happen, of course, that the nature of the country would prevent the cart from reaching the front; but in such cases the condition of affairs would be no worse than at present. Small automobiles seem certain to be employed in the future for carrying messages, since a uniform rate of high speed, in spite of hills or wind, can be obtained with them such as no cyclist orderly could possibly rival. General and staff officers will also find automobiles extremely useful. Rapid locomotion without fatigue is a point of no little importance to officers holding posts of responsibility.

In connection with the desire for surmounting difficulties in connection with coaling ships at sea, a new device has been invented, experiments with which will be watched with interest. The proposal is that the collier should take the warship in tow or *vice versa*, leaving a space between the ships of 300ft. Elevated cables leading from the masthead of the collier to any suitable place upon the warship are to support a carriage to be propelled backwards and forwards, and from which the bags of coal are to be suspended. Virtually, therefore, the cable will act with its carrier as an elongated Temperley transporter the coal being elevated from the deck of the collier, transferred to the carriage or traveller and propelled across the intervening space. A part of the plan consists of mechanical and automatic means compensating for the movement of the vessel in a seaway, and it is said that, tested on a small scale, this mechanism worked so well that it is believed it will enable coaling to be carried on when both ships are under way and moving through the water. Experiments in a similar direction, which were made some time ago, failed chiefly owing to the tendency, of the ships to approach and separate alternately, the tow rope tightening up and then becoming slack. It is possible, however, that if this trouble can be removed coal might be transhipped by an appliance such as we have described at all events in small quantities and in exceptional circumstances.

The missing signal books of the "Duke of Wellington" certainly furnish the naval sensation of the week. The two volumes which have been lost are 1 and 2 of the Fleet Signals, heavy books and bulky, which cannot have been in every-day use in a harbour ship. It is unlikely also from their nature that they should have been stolen by any signalman for the purpose of sale to a foreign Power, since every signalman must know that as soon as the disappearance of the books was discovered it would be a very simple matter to render the code useless. Nor is it correct to speak of these books as confidential, since they are open to almost anybody permitted or obliged to visit the chart-house or bridge of a warship. But this is not to say, as has been stated, that they can be purchased on shore. It is much more likely, however, that the alternative suggestion that their abstraction is due to spite is the correct one, and that the person who has taken them did so in order to gratify malice cherished against the officer upon whom the responsibility of their custody rested. Meanwhile the police have, as usual, been credited with the possession of several clues, and a reward has been offered for the recovery of the volumes. As they have now been missing for a fortnight the Admiralty will probably alter the code, even should they eventually be restored. The most regrettable feature of the whole affair is the doubt cast upon the honesty of the signalling corps, members of which had access to the books. The signalmen of the Navy are not only a particularly hard-working class, but almost without exception so reliable that it will take much more than this to shake the faith of naval officers in their fidelity.

The writer of "Service Notes" in "The Morning Post" has on more than one occasion thought fit to animadvert rather strongly on the prize shooting in the Navy; but in making his severe criticisms the correspondent of that journal has carefully omitted to mention the size of the targets, or to give other important detail, without which no impartial individual can possibly arrive at any opinion worth recording. In our issues of the 14th January and 4th February last we gave full details as to the targets at which prize shooting is carried out, and we further stated what percentage of hits was considered by naval experts to constitute "good" shooting. "The Morning Post" returned to the charge on Tuesday last, and although its statements are admittedly made without a knowledge of what really has taken place recently, certain insinuations leave little doubt that an unfair attempt is made to convey the idea that all is not "above board" in the compilation of the register of shooting in some ships of our Navy. Our contemporary lays stress on the fact that the Admiralty has now directed that when a ship goes out for prize shooting at least two officers from other ships shall attend as umpires. And why, we would ask, should not the Admiralty adopt a course of which naval officers themselves would be the first to approve? Perhaps the correspondent of our contemporary is unaware of the fact that for years past the gun practice of batteries of Royal Artillery is attended by umpires unconnected with the batteries shooting, and that for the competitive firing of a battery the range officers are invariably found by other batteries. It is obvious that both at naval shooting as well as at the gun practice of the Royal Artillery it is highly desirable that all the officers should be present with their detachments and not be employed as umpires or range officers.

Sir HENRY THOMPSON describes natural aperient waters as vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared; and "HUNYADI JANOS" as "THE MOST CONCENTRATED OF THE SALINE GROUP." Annual sale six million bottles. Signature, ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, on label secures genuineness.

IRREPROACHABLE.

Sometimes it is difficult to know what to give the children as a tit-bit, or what to take, when starting for a journey, a picnic, or a spin on the wheel.

But if you choose

Van Houten's Eating Chocolate

you know that you have a wholesome snack of splendid flavor. The irreproachable composition, and nutritive, highly digestible ingredients, render **Van Houten's Chocolate** preferable to the cheap chocolates and confectioneries (which are often of very questionable composition), while it far exceeds all similar products in the delicious cocoa-flavor.

Sold in Tins of Croquettes and Tins of Drops.
Also in Square Tablets and Small Bars.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD ST., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anœmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence****, to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged****. Invaluable in hot climates.* **DOSE:** One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of ***genuine*** **VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The **WARRANTY STAMP** of the **UNION DES FABRICANTS.**
(2) **A METAL SEAL** advertising **CLETEAS.**

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

INCHE & Cᵒ, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Cᵒ, Agents in *Bombay.*
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Cᵒ, *Valence* (Drôme, France).

THIN HAIR

Lots of people have thin hair. Perhaps their parents had thin hair; perhaps their children have thin hair. But this does not make it necessary for them to have thin hair.

One thing you may rely upon—**Ayer's Hair Vigor** makes the hair healthy and vigorous; makes it grow thick and long. It cures dandruff also.

It always restores color to gray hair,—all the dark, rich color of early life. There is no longer need of your looking old before your time.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and clears the complexion.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co. Ld., Bombay

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS
BRAVAIS' IRON
In concentrated drops.

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences. Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

FER BRAVAIS

LANCET.—"*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*" BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"*It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.*"

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
WHOLESALE: PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

BUILD UP and PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH and Fortify the System against Disease with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

Estd. since 1829.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE **SARSAPARILLA** VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

☞ Beware of Substitutes & Worthless Imitations.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CHAMPAGNE.
GEORGE GOULET,
EXTRA QUALITY, EXTRA DRY.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

MOIR'S CHEESE

(Various). In Tins.

Manufacturers:
JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Head Office:—9 and 10, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**

Full Cream.

As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.

Largest Sale in the World.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand 'CARLTON.' They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 18th, 1878.*
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character
Berner's College, London.
EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A., *Professor of Chemistry.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE
SOLD BY CHEMISTS In Bottles 2/2½ & 3/6 EACH

Horses', Dogs', Birds', Cattle Accidents and Ailments.
First aid. 170 Pages.
THE ELLIMAN VETERINARY BOOK.
Copy 6d. post free, or the Label of a 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. 6d. Bottle, may be sent of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
No Horses kept—Ask for Dogs—Birds Section. This Free.
Published by Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

FOR ACHES AND PAINS
Rub In
Elliman's
For Rheumatic Pains,
Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises,
Fresh Cuts,
Sore Throat from Cold,
Chest Colds,
Neuralgia from Cold,
Stiffness from Severe Exercise
Bottles, 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-
Jars—11/- and 22/-
Prepared only by—
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.

"A PERFECT Food for Infants."
MRS. ADA S. BALLIN,
Editress of "Baby."

Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.

Neave's Food

BEST and CHEAPEST
For INFANTS and INVALIDS, CHILDREN and The AGED.

"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.
"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL MAGAZINE.

NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in
THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons."
SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D., *Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.*

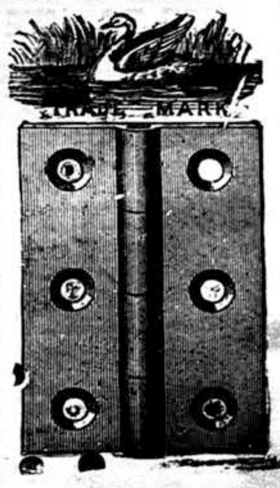
"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

A MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.
Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

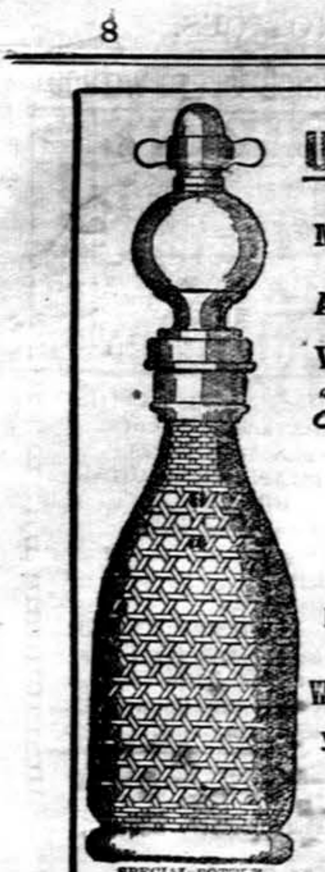


GOLD & Co.'s BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

AN
UP TO DATE PRACTICAL INVENTION
FOR
MAKING ANY AËRATED WATER YOURSELF
OR
AËRATING ANY LIQUID WITHOUT DILUTION,
WITH THE SPECIAL BOTTLE AND "Sparklets" SHOWN AT SIDE.


SPECIAL BOTTLE.

1 doz. "Sparklets" weight 4 ozs.
One "Sparklet" the equivalent of 1½ bottles Soda Water.

SOME ADVANTAGES.
No Cumbersome Apparatus.
Pure Fresh Aëration.
Done in a Minute.
You Aërate What, When, & Where you choose.

"Sparklets"

Patentees: Aerators, Ld. London, E.C.

INVALUABLE
in every Home.
RECOMMENDED
by the Medical Profession.
INDISPENSABLE
away from Home.
ECONOMICAL, PURE, PORTABLE, SIMPLE.

Tablets & Fruit Powders, readily soluble in water, supplied for making any Mineral or Medicinal Water or Refreshing Fruit and Tonic Drinks.

Supplied by ALL CHEMISTS, STORES, &c.

SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS SUPPLIED WITH EACH BOTTLE.

DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.
NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS. **The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.**

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it *you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* **Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.**

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

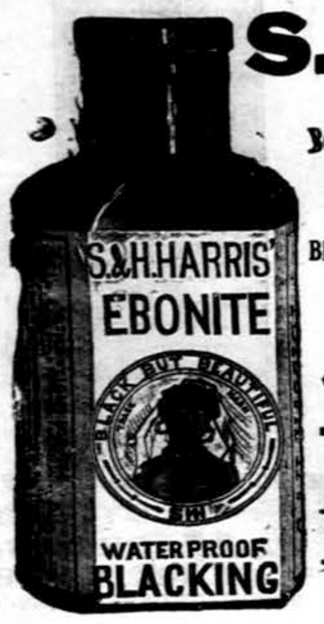
PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by Möller's New Process.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—Möller's Cod Liver Oil.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process. one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

S. & H. HARRIS

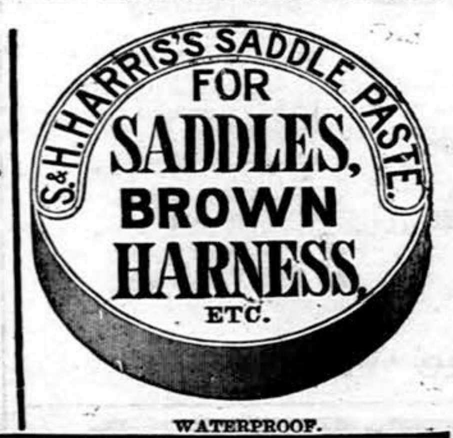


FOR
Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.



WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet.	JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN,
CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd

AN IMPROVED *Preparation of their* CELEBRATED **GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.**

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES,
AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LD.

THE
"COVENTRY WATCH."

STERLING SILVER.
STERLING SILVER.
STERLING SILVER.

ENGLISH-MADE.
ENGLISH-MADE.
ENGLISH-MADE.

ENGLISH LEVER.
ENGLISH LEVER.
ENGLISH LEVER.

"COVENTRY WATCH."
"COVENTRY WATCH."
"COVENTRY WATCH."

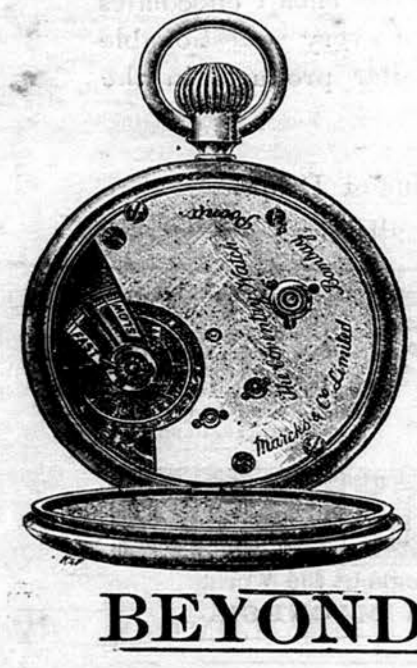
BREGUET PALLADIUM.
BREGUET PALLADIUM.
BREGUET PALLADIUM.

BREGUET SPRING.
BREGUET SPRING.
BREGUET SPRING.

SPECIAL OFFER
OF

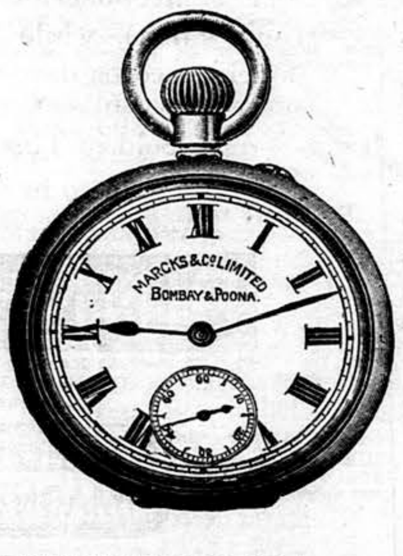
ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

AT
HITHERTO
IMPOSSIBLE
PRICES.


Marcks & Co. Limited Bombay & Poona

HIGH GRADE
ENGLISH-MADE
WATCHES

AT PRICES



BEYOND COMPETITION.

Sterling Silver, crystal face, English Keyless lever, ¾ plate, compensation Balance and Breguet Palladium Spring	Cash Rs. 63, Credit Rs. 70.
18-Carat Gold, crystal face, ¾ plate, English Keyless lever, compensation Balance, Breguet Palladium Spring	Cash Rs. 270, Credit Rs. 300.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

18-CARAT GOLD.
18-CARAT GOLD.
18-CARAT GOLD.

ENGLISH-MADE
ENGLISH-MADE.
ENGLISH-MADE.

ENGLISH LEVER.
ENGLISH LEVER.
ENGLISH LEVER.

"COVENTRY WATCH."
"COVENTRY WATCH."
"COVENTRY WATCH."

BREGUET PALLADIUM.
BREGUET PALLADIUM.
BREGUET PALLADIUM.

BREGUET SPRING.
BREGUET SPRING.
BREGUET SPRING.

THE MODERN "JUDGMENT OF PARIS."
(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)

Pears

THE
ONLY
GOLD MEDAL
ever awarded solely for Toilet Soap at any International Exhibition in the World.

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
A. & F. PEARS.

TWENTY
Highest Awards,
representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

J. v. Liebig

The Signature of the Greatest Chemist of the Century.
You will see it across every Jar of the Genuine

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

There are many inferior substitutes with which the Liebig Company has no connection, so always look for above signature in blue.

YOU CAN TAKE

Maltine
WITH
COD-LIVER OIL
24 & 26, HART STREET,
BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON
PRICE

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

British Medical Journa

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c
Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay
and Poona, and all Chemists.
Proprietor :—
MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for Consumption, Obstinate Coughs, Colds, Diseases of the Chest, Lungs, and Bronchial Tubes.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

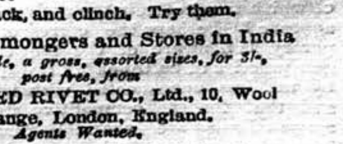
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY
AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with "White Rose" Trade Mark.
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited
24 Old Bond Street, London.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repai
WITH
Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

No need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.



From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India
If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 3/-, post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.
Agents Wanted.

"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co.,
Indian Star Co-operative Society
AHMEDABAD

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.